

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1846.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE RECESS.

In the short recess of the Legislature, the brief "curtain drop" between the acts of the political drama, there will be no lack of subjects for reflection. They are many and suggestive; and, as if to provide a topic for general consideration, the Government, at the very eve of the holidays, have put forward their proposition—for it is not yet definite enough to call it a plan—for enabling the affairs of Railway Companies to be wound up and concluded at the will of a majority of the shareholders. At last the Government has moved, and

everybody is left to wonder why it did not take some such step before. At the beginning of the session, hopes were raised that it would assume some directing and controlling power over the enormous mass of railway speculation. Among so many hundreds of schemes, some must have been better than others. Over these some kind of power of selection might have been exercised; but they were all thrown alike into the great lottery of Parliament, to be gained or lost on the technicalities of standing orders—the accuracy of sections and plans, and the compliance with minute regulations, not essential to the merit of the schemes themselves, but fatal to them if found not complied with, though the project might be ever so sound and advantageous.

This is the great defect of our present system; the carrying of railway bills depends not on the merit of the scheme so much as the tact of the agents and lawyers; a kind of legal jockeying is called into operation, by the aid of which the worst of the lot may get pushed past the post. A bad scheme, that has attended to all the absurd minutiae of the orders, will "pull through;" while a far better one, by overlooking some petty error, omitting to give a notice, making a slight error in a plan, or even by such a casualty as the shrinking or stretching of a parchment, may find itself among the rejected. The great importance attached to these minor details, opens a field for chicanery and juggling; and the most perfect compliance with every order and regulation no more proves a scheme to be a good one, than a slight error should condemn another as a bad one. Then the amount of money wasted in the legal contest is frightful; and, after all, the chances are equal that the worst line of two or three is carried, and, if made, is inflicted on all future generations.

In selecting what lines should be formed and what rejected, the Government might have done great service; but the opportunity was lost: as all schemes had the same chance of succeeding, speculation increased to a dangerous extent; the collapse has arrived—all trades and occupations are suffering from the tightness in the Money Market; thousands have incurred a responsibility that they can scarcely calculate, and from which they would be glad to be relieved; Provisional Committee-men are being hunted by surveyors and tradesmen, and the Committees in their turn are pursuing allottees for the deposits on shares applied for but not received, till these same Committees found they could get nothing by keeping them themselves; while the announcement that a Company has got its Bill, is sure to cause a depression in its Shares in the Market, if depression can be said to be possible. It gives the power of making a call; and the parting with money now, upon any scheme, is almost deemed a flinging of good money after bad. This state of things has existed for some time, and it is a matter of regret that the Government did not earlier do something to extricate the community from the net of Railway difficulties in which it has become enmeshed. But a step has been taken at last; and, during the Recess, the Railway world may contemplate the outlines of a measure which will enable the shareholders in the

lines which are brought to a stand-still, by the reluctance every one seems to feel to touch, in any way, anything connected with Railroad paper, to put an end to their miserable existence as a Company, rescue so much of their deposits as may remain after the payment of expenses, and place themselves as they were before, minus what they may have lost by buying at a premium what they cannot now sell even at a discount. The proposition of the Government will be readily accepted; the announcement will infuse a little hope and activity into the market and men will be glad to see some-

thing which may be considered the beginning of the end of their embarrassments.

Another matter we may ponder on during the Recess, is the failure of the well-meant haste in passing the Irish Railway Bills, to furnish any employment, as it was hoped they would, to the people of that country. Even for those lines whose bills have long been carried, not a spade has been put into the ground; no money is to be got for the purpose; this is, of itself, a sufficient reason for passing no more acts at present.



SITTING OF A JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Political affairs are little less embarrassed than Railway matters. The Corn Bill, that seemed, a short time ago, scudding gallantly before the wind, has got under the lee of the Coercion Act, and there lies becalmed, like a gay yacht deprived of the breeze by the vicinity of a huge and chilling iceberg: it cannot get on. From a rather excessive deference to precedent and etiquette, Sir Robert Peel insists on the Coercion Bill being read a first time, out of respect to the Peers. Most of the Irish, and many of the English, members are strongly opposed to that bill, and the debate on the first reading, begun, but broke off in the middle, promises to be of appalling length. The Protectionists are glad of anything that puts off the evil day—the passing the repeal of the Corn-laws, and stoutly back up Sir Robert Peel once more, in giving precedence to force over food; and thus the recess finds all parties dissatisfied, business at a dead lock, and the public beginning to wonder by what singular mismanagement it has been possible to create so much embarrassment, where all seemed so smooth before.

In the meantime the Premier, with a "fixity of tenure" as far as the Coercion Bill is concerned, has little resource, save a plea to the forbearance of the Irish members, begging them to consent to suspend the English Constitution in Ireland, in order that corn may be got out of bond in England; but they cannot see that the end justifies the means, and positively refuse to do evil that good may come. They are perfectly willing to support the Corn Bill if it is proceeded with at once, but they will not relax or suspend their opposition to coercion, to hasten the liberation of corn. The more the determination of the Government is considered the more inexplicable appears their self-created difficulty. It is the problem of the recess.

The coercion policy itself does not appear more likely to succeed, as it is more maturely considered; and recent accounts from Ireland are the reverse of favourable to the case of the Irish landowners. Confining the people of a whole district to their houses during the night is not likely to prevent outrages, the most remarkable peculiarity of which is that they are committed boldly, openly, and in the light of day; a simple increase of constabulary and military in the disturbed districts, in the nature of a preventive force would seem to be a better precaution. After having tried coercion acts sixteen times without success, it is impossible to attach any value to the present measure, which will do just as much as its predecessors, and no more. To postpone to it all other legislation, to suspend Imperial measures for such a police regulation as the suppression of outrage in a few remote Irish counties, is neither wise nor politic; but it has been done, and the Ministry must bear the consequences. While all this is pending, the accounts of the scarcity of food grow darker and darker; and yet, in the face of all the want and suffering, the Grand Juries in Ireland refuse to put in operation the late act, which enables them to employ the poor in draining and other improvements. The money that is appropriated for public works by England is eagerly accepted; but to put themselves to any positive expense they will not. The act of Sir James Graham was well meant, but it will be a dead letter: it is discretionary only when it ought to have been compulsory. It is in this direction that some degree of coercion seems required. Altogether, the Recess is likely to prove an anxious one.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL, AND ITS JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.

The hearing of an important appeal by a Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, on Saturday and Wednesday last, has suggested the present as a fit opportunity for introducing to our readers the history of this ancient Court, together with its modern judicial enlargement; premising that our Illustration does not represent any special sitting; but the usual form of procedure on such occasions.

We shall first briefly describe the Court generally.

The Privy Council is the principal council belonging to the Queen; her will is the sole constituent of a Privy Councillor; and this also regulates their number, which of ancient time was twelve, or thereabout; but the number has since been much augmented, and it now continues indefinite. Privy Councillors are made by the Queen's nomination without either patent or grant. Any natural born subject may be a member, taking the proper oaths; but no person born out of the dominions of the Crown of England, unless born of English parents, even though naturalized by Parliament, shall be capable of being of the Privy Council. All Privy Councillors are styled Right Honourable. The duty of a Privy Councillor appears, from the oath of office, which consists of seven articles, 1st, to advise the Queen according to the best of his cunning and discretion; 2nd, to advise for the Queen's honour, and good of the public, without partiality, through affection, love, need, doubt, or dread; 3rd, to keep the Queen's counsel secret; 4th, to avoid corruption; 5th, to help and strengthen the execution of what shall be there resolved; 6th, to withstand all persons who would attempt the contrary; 7th, and lastly, in general, to observe, keep, and do, all that a good and true counsellor ought to do to his Sovereign Lady the Queen.

The Court of Privy Council is of great antiquity; and, during earlier periods of our history, appears not always to have confined itself to the entertainment of mere matters of State. It had always and still has power to inquire into all offences against the Government, and to commit the offenders for the purpose of their trial in some of the courts of law; but, it often assumed the cognizance of questions merely affecting the property and liberties of individuals, as is evident from complaints and remonstrances very frequently recorded. During the existence of the Star-Chamber, the members of the Privy Council were also members of that court.

The encroachments of the Privy Council were finally checked in the reign of Charles I.: nevertheless, in matters arising out of the jurisdiction of the courts of the kingdom, as in Colonial and Admiralty causes, and also in other matters, where the appeal was to the Sovereign himself in Council, the Privy Council continued to have cognizance, even though the questions related merely to the property of individuals. By 2 and 3 Wm. IV., c. 92, the powers of the High Courts of Delegates, both in ecclesiastical and maritime causes, were transferred to the King in Council. The decision of these matters being purely legal, it was found expedient to make some alterations in the Court, for the purpose of better adapting it to the discharge of this branch of its duties.

By the 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 41, the jurisdiction of the Privy Council is further enlarged; and there is added to it a body, entitled "the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council," composed of the actual, and, if any, the retired Lord-President of the Council, and Lord Chancellor; such members of the Council as hold, or have held, the offices of Lord Keeper, or First Commissioner of the Great Seal, Master of the Rolls, a Vice-Chancellor, a Judge of the three Superior Courts, and a Judge of the Prerogative, Admiralty, or Bankruptcy Court. To these are added two retired East Indian, or Colonial Judges, who each, while acting in the Privy Council, have £400 a year, above their retiring pensions.

Besides the matters above mentioned, her Majesty, under the 3 and 4, W. IV., c. 41, may refer any other matter she thinks proper to the consideration of the Judicial Committee; but no matter can be entered upon, unless in the presence of four members.

The Judicial Committee hold their sittings at the Council Office in Whitehall, a portion of the splendid Roman Corinthian pile erected from the designs of Sir John Soane, in 1824–26; and now being enlarged by Mr. Barry, so as to provide for the increased business of the Board of Trade.

Our Illustration shows the Council Chamber, during a sitting; and, consequently, represents the official state of the occasion. The spacious Chamber, which is on the first floor, at the west end of the building, is a magnificent apartment, reaching to the full height of the edifice: the walls are ornamented with Ionic columns, of Sienna scagliola shafts and white capitals; the ceiling is coved, and in the centre is an elegant lantern. Altogether, this is, perhaps, the most tastefully decorated apartment of our Government offices: it is seen but by a few persons, whereas, the exterior of the edifice, which is, certainly, faulty in composition, is exposed to the view and criticism of every passenger.

THE MURDER OF A PARSEE AT BOMBAY.

There have been, during the week, two sittings of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, to consider the petition of Eduljee Byramjee, of Bombay, now a prisoner at Singapore, on behalf of himself and eight other Parsee natives of Bombay, for leave to appeal against the judgment of the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Bombay, sentencing them to transportation to Singapore, for the wilful murder of a Parsee named Muncherjee Hormusjee.

Mr. Hill, Q. C., and Sir John Bayley supported the petition; the Attorney-General, and Mr. L. Wigram, Q. C., for the Crown.

After some argument upon the question of the jurisdiction of the Queen in Council to entertain an appeal from the Court of Judicature, at Bombay, in a criminal case in which the Court had not granted an appeal, Mr. Hill proceeded with his address, and said he would endeavour to satisfy their Lordships of the propriety of exercising the power, which there could be no doubt they possessed, of allowing an appeal. The circumstances of the case were these. It appeared that in the town of Bombay the population was divided into political parties. A person of the name of Muncherjee was a workman in the office of a newspaper, published in the Parsee language, called the *Chabook*. It appeared he was a person of great bodily strength and violent habits, having been several times imprisoned on charges for assault. On the 21st of April, 1844, a person named Burjorjee, with whom Muncherjee had frequently fought, accompanied by a body of his friends, came into the street in which the newspaper office was. Muncherjee, who anticipated the visit, was also provided with a body of his friends; a violent tumult arose, and the witnesses examined on the trial stated that Muncherjee was dragged through the street by his opponent, until he met his death from wounds inflicted by a knife or knives (that being one of the questions). It was remarkable that although the number of persons on each side was very considerable, and although the trial lasted ten days, only two witnesses were called on the part of the prosecution, and they were accidentally present and persons of indifferent character. One had been born a priest, and was then acting as a menial servant. The other was the keeper of a liquor shop, who had recently been discharged from prison for an aggravated assault; and the Chief Justice (Sir H. Koper), described them "as persons upon whose testimony, when their passions or interests were involved, he could not place any great reliance." The account they gave was, that four out of the eighteen Parsees who were tried for the murder had knives, and they struck the deceased and wounded him with them. The Chief Justice expressed great doubts of the truth of that statement, as the surgeon's evidence was that all the wounds were inflicted with one knife, the knife held by Burjorjee, who was executed, having confessed that he was the only person who stabbed the deceased. The Jury found the eighteen persons guilty. There was one most important objection to the verdict arising from misdirection. The Jury, after being in consultation five hours, returned into court and asked the Chief Justice would they be justified in returning a verdict of manslaughter? The Judge answered, "Gentlemen, it is either murder or it is nothing." There was also another most important miscarriage upon the trial. Their Lordships would be surprised to hear that during the ten days the trial lasted the jury were allowed to separate, and were not under the least control. The consequence was a miscarriage on their part, which in one sense was honourable to them, as it arose from their anxiety to ascertain the truth, but they misled themselves by their own inquiries, and the result was that they found two persons guilty of wilful murder whom they now believe to be innocent. The petitioner and one of the other parties produced witnesses who stated that they were members of a club which met every Sunday, at a bungalow about a quarter of an hour's drive outside the town, and at the time the murder was committed they dined there in company with the petitioner, and that he remained in the bungalow until eight o'clock that night. The witnesses were very severely cross-examined, but without eliciting any inconsistencies. It appeared that during the progress of the trial a doubt arose whether it was practicable for a buggy to be driven up to the gate of the place where the club met, as had been deposed to by the witnesses for the *alibi*. Accordingly, two of the Jurors were deputed by the body to settle the matter by personal examination. These parties proceeded in their buggy during the morning drive allowed them for relaxation, pending the trial, to the cemetery in question, until they arrived at a point where the road deviates into two, one leading to the right, the other to the left; they took the right hand road, and found they could not reach the gate of the cemetery without alighting and walking some 150 or 200 yards. Having thus, as they supposed, established that the road leading to the cemetery was impassable for vehicles, they returned, and reported to the other Jurors that in this respect they had disproved the evidence for the defence. This circumstance weighed very much with the Jury, and induced them to disbelieve or doubt the whole of the evidence in support of the *alibi*. After the trial, the two Jurors entertaining some doubt whether they had not acted on a misconception of the road in question, again drove to the cemetery, taking the road to the left, and found no difficulty whatever in reaching the gate. This discovery was immediately communicated to Mr. Crawford, who defended the petitioner, with a view, as they stated, of giving the prisoners the benefit of the discovery. This was clearly a miscarriage in fact, as the other was a miscarriage in law, and no stronger case could be imagined to show the wisdom of the English law in never suffering the Jury to separate during a trial. There was another thing, the Chief Justice said, "The impression made on my mind by the evidence and deportment of the first witness was highly unfavourable to the *alibi*, but that impression was weakened as each succeeding witness gave his testimony, until at last, though still doubting whether the case for the prosecution against the petitioner and Eduljee might not be true, I also greatly doubted whether the alleged *alibi* could be false. It was, however, a question to be determined by the Jury." The Chief Justice states that before he summed up, he retired for refreshment with his brother Judge (Sir E. Perry) who had taken a different view, and that he impressed him (the Chief Justice) with that view, and that he summed up in a way which does not accord with his present impression, and did not accord with his impression at the time he heard the evidence. The result was that the Jury found the petitioner and five others guilty, and recommended them to mercy. Sentence of death having been recorded against them, they were transported for life to Singapore. He (Mr. Hill) thought it impossible that a verdict under such circumstances could stand; and he had never heard of a case before, and he trusted he should never hear of a case again, in which, where the Judge who tried the case expressed his dissatisfaction with the verdict, any difficulty or delay should be interposed in submitting it to further judicial inquiries.

On Wednesday, when the case was resumed, the Attorney-General was heard on the part of the Crown. He said it was with great reluctance he appeared to oppose an application for leave to appeal to her Majesty in Council in a case of this nature, but he considered it his duty to point out to their Lordships the great inconvenience to which the Crown and the administration of justice in the colonies would be exposed, by allowing appeals in cases of felony. After citing several statutes, the Attorney-General said if this appeal were allowed, they must allow an appeal from the colonies in every criminal case; and the difficulties in the administration of justice would be greatly multiplied.

Mr. Wigram spoke on the same side.

Mr. Hill replied, and

Dr. Lushington announced that their Lordships would take time to consider of their judgment.

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE.

The barque *Belfast*, of Liverpool, was lost on the 25th ult., on the extreme north-east portion of the coast of Scotland. The vessel struck heavily, at night, on a rock, where she remained, notwithstanding the vigorous means that were taken to get her off. All hands then took to the rigging, where they lashed themselves, trusting the weather might moderate, and enable them to launch the boats, which was out of the question at that period of the night, on account of the fearful seas sweeping over her. The storm, however, never slackened in the least for several hours after daybreak—the crew in the meantime suffering greatly. At about three o'clock (three hours after the vessel struck) the mainmast broke close to the deck, and fell overboard. There were lashed to it Mr. Clerk, the captain, and five men, all of whom perished. In an hour after this several others were washed out of the rigging of the foremast, and shared a similar fate: at least, it is supposed they perished, for they were never afterwards seen. The remainder of the crew suffered severely; they continued in the rigging till twelve o'clock next day. The tide had ebbed out, and had left the wreck high and dry on the rocks, enabling them to walk ashore. They then discovered that thirteen of their fellow-seamen had been lost, viz., Captain Clerk (the master), Robert Cooper (the first mate), George Ferguson, David Mathewson, John Connell, James Wilson, George Philpotts, Joseph Clarkson, George Age, three boys, apprentices, names unknown, and the pilot Robertson, who was taken on board at Duncairney Bay. The survivors' names are Robert Brotherton (the second mate), James Roper (the carpenter), Robert Allen (the cook), James Heron, Alexander Baker, and John Jamieson (seamen). None of the bodies have as yet been found.

On the same night, within a short distance of where the *Belfast* was lost, another heart-rending affair took place—the total wreck of the brig *Admiral*, of Sunderland, with all hands. She was bound to Sligo, with coals. The crew were twelve in number; in addition to whom it is supposed there were some passengers on board, a large quantity of women's apparel and an infant's cradle having been washed ashore from the wreck, which lies off Portskerry.

POTATOES.—At the ordinary meeting of the Horticultural Society held on Tuesday, R. W. Barchard, Esq., V.P., in the chair, Dr. Lindley drew attention to a new source of supply for the ensuing potato crops, in some specimens, of apparently very good quality, which had been imported from the Azores, where, according to the last accounts, the prevailing disease had not made its appearance, and a quantity of which was distributed amongst the members. Although experiments alone could determine whether they were free from the disease, he considered that the present specimens did not exhibit the slightest symptom. Some maize of good quality was also exhibited by Mr. Keeling, brought from the same islands, although the soil of this country held out few hopes for its successful cultivation here.

RAILWAY DISPUTES.—The nucleus of an association has been formed in the City, comprising scrip and share holders, and also allottees, with the following objects:—To protect the interests of shareholders in all railway companies incorporated or projected; to control and investigate the conduct of railway directors; to expose, in every proper and legitimate form, the mismanagement or misconduct of such directors or, on the other hand, to justify their proceedings where they have duly promoted the interests of their constituents; to enforce the equitable claims of members of the association; to urge the rights of shareholders and the grievances of railway management and railway legislation upon public attention through the press; to investigate the engineering and other merits of projected lines, under the advice of a competent engineer, and the amount and nature of anticipated opposition; to prepare and submit petitions to Parliament, and to arbitrate between contending parties.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers appear to attach some importance to an outbreak which has taken place among the colliers at St. Etienne, which has led to a collision with the troops, in which some workmen had been killed. Tranquillity, however, had been restored. A St. Etienne journal of the 3d states that the number of colliers in that neighbourhood who have abandoned their work amounts to 2000, and that they are roaming about in bands, but without being guilty of any act of violence. A firm but kind address to them by the Prefect, and a warning that the law will be rigidly enforced against men attempting to compel others to quit their work, had been without effect. A considerable reinforcement of troops had arrived at St. Etienne.

The *Sémaphore de Marseilles* of the 4th instant brings intelligence from Algiers of the 1st. "We have," it says, "received by the *Pharamond* steamer an account of a very serious engagement between our troops and the Arabs, the particulars of which had not yet reached the Algiers journals. That engagement had taken place between the column of General Cavaignac and a large native force, six leagues to the north-west of Tlemcen. General Cavaignac had received in that town a sort of challenge, forwarded to him by a new Kalifa, anxious to try his strength with him. That Kalifa appointed for the General and his column the day and place of the encounter. On the 23rd of March, the day fixed in the challenge, General Cavaignac marched out with a corps of cavalry and his column to the ground, where the enemy was drawn up awaiting his arrival. The Arabs appeared to be upwards of 3000 in number, 1200 horsemen, and 2000 infantry. The engagement soon commenced, and lasted two hours. The Arabs fought with great determination, but, once broken, they took to flight, leaving 200 killed on the field. We are said to have experienced some loss; a chief of battalion and several officers were among the dead. It appears that Marshal Bugeaud considered the affair as extremely important, since he immediately despatched an officer of the staff, Captain Pourcet, in the *Pharamond*, with an account of the engagement to the Minister of War."

The *Journal des Débats* of the 1st of April gives the details of the victories lately gained by our troops in India. The other papers have been perfectly silent on the subject, with the exception of publishing the telegraphic despatches, in which these great events were announced. The only reflection made by the *Débats* on the news is the following:—

"The war in the Punjab is at an end. *Sangfroid* and tenacity gain battles, but moderation in success produces still more advantageous treaties than victories. Such is the glorious example set by Sir Henry Hardinge for his successors in the Government of India."

A very curious occurrence took place on the Paris and Strasburg Railroad on Friday last week. Part of the tunnel of Courcelles, on that railroad, near Lusancy, fell in, at the distance from the entrance of about 150 or 200 yards. When the names of the labourers employed in the cutting were called over, nineteen of them were missing. The rest of the day and the night was passed in endeavouring to reach the men and ascertain their position. In the morning a channel, which was cut by the side of the tunnel to let off the water, was resorted to as a means of communication with the buried men. Pieces of wood were pushed along it, a small bell being attached to the first in order that its sound might attract their notice. These little floats reached them, and, in answer to written notes of inquiry placed upon them, they stated they were all well and full of hope and confidence. By means of a cord sent by the same conveyance, one end of which the unfortunate men caught, provisions were sent to them in considerable abundance, but with a recommendation that they should be sparing, for fear that by a further falling in of the earth, the channel should be stopped. The sub-Prefect of Meaux, who hastened to the spot, becoming apprehensive that the men might become suffocated from want of air, sent to the Mayor of La Ferté-sous-Jouarre, a town distant about a league and a quarter from Lusancy, for the fire-engine and its pipes, by means of which fresh supplies of the vital fluid might be given. Every exertion was being made for their delivery, which was considered to be almost certain. Accounts had been received up to Monday last, which stated that the confined air was renovated, and the men remain in health and spirits. The mound which enclosed them had been reduced to no greater thickness than six or seven feet, and it was hoped that they would be released before the night.

SPAIN.

Our accounts from Spain bring indications of another crisis. A serious division has arisen in the newly-formed Cabinet, arising out of the proposed new law for reforming the manner of doing business on the Madrid Exchange, particularly with relation to time bargains. The *Paris Presse* contains a letter of the 2nd, of which the following is an extract:—"We have just read in a letter, received yesterday by express, dated the 2nd, and written by a person whose information has never misled us, that a very warm discussion had taken place between General Narvaez and the Minister of Justice and the Marine on the subject of the new law for regulating the operations on the Exchange. It is known that one of the first acts of the Miraflores Ministry was to suppress time bargains. When the General resumed the Government, it was pretended that this injunction would be immediately taken off, and the *Heraldo* pronounced this to be a calumnious assertion. The declaration of the *Heraldo* was contradicted by two or three persons whose intimate connection with General Narvaez gave them considerable influence, and, therefore, did not gain any great credit. It appears, however, that it was well founded. It is certain that, when it was debated what should be done in this matter, the Ministers could not come to an agreement. General Narvaez, supported by M. Burgos, was opposed to the suppression of time bargains, which was maintained by MM. Pezuela and Egana. General Narvaez became outrageously warm, and MM. Pezuela and Egana were so offended by the unstatesmanlike language of the President of the Council that they left the Cabinet immediately, tendering their resignations." The writer goes on to say that there was a report that the Marquis de Viluma and Baron de Meer would be called upon to form a Government, in which case, he says, "the Liberals would be obliged to fly Spain, unless, indeed, they betake themselves to the field to fight once more in defence of the liberties of their country."

The Madrid correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter dated April 1, gives the following interesting elucidation of the dispute:—

"As soon as Narvaez received intelligence of the intrigue against him, he decided on holding a Council of Ministers to-day, at two o'clock. But in this he was frustrated, as the Queen went to the Prado. He remained at the Palace until six o'clock, and intends returning there to-night for the purpose of proposing to her Majesty the immediate dismissal of Pezuela and Egana. In all probability the decrees of their dismissal will appear in to-morrow's *Gazette*. Narvaez sent for Egana this evening. The scene that passed between them is described to be of the most violent kind. Narvaez said, that hitherto he was unwilling to throw himself into the arms of the Progressistas; but that he would never—never consent to any measure that tended to restore kingly despotism. He said that he had fought for liberty with Mina; that he had been imprisoned; that he had worn a chain round his neck, and in a dungeon; and that whatever opinion people had of him at this moment, he was still a lover of the independence of his country. If he perceived any prospect of things tending to a return to the old days of absolutism, he should that moment proceed to the barracks of the troops—his head covered with the red cap of liberty—put himself at the head of the army, call out the National Guard, and proclaim himself the champion of the liberty and independence of the country. If he saw any attempt on the part of Egana, Pezuela, the Baron de Meer, Viluma, or any one else, to encourage or promote a reaction, he would shoot them without a moment's delay. In this threat of vengeance, Narvaez declared that no one who dared to make a step towards reaction would be spared by him, no matter to what rank such a person belonged—a hint evidently intended for the Queen-Mother."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope papers to the 16th of February have reached us. They contain important intelligence, to the effect that the Kafirs seriously meditate an attack upon Graham's Town. The inhabitants of the colony were thrown into a state of great consternation by the reported threat, and the Lieutenant-Governor put the troops in motion to guard against any such attack.

At Beaufort the inhabitants were under arms, and patrols were established during the night. The origin of the alarm was the reported intention of Sandilla, the Kafir Chief, to invade the colony with 4,000 men, and to make even the female population of his territory available in the work of murder and destruction. The Governor had issued a proclamation, declaring that there was no cause for the rumours, as he had received the most tranquillising "assurances" from the Kafir Chiefs. An inquiry was recommended as to the foundation for the rumours, and, no doubt, if well founded, Sandilla will meet his deserts.

It would seem, from some of the papers, that the contemplated attack was without foundation, and that Sandilla and his band were exceedingly sorry that their rash acts had led to any such groundless suspicions; but, when it is known what a treacherous race of people the Kafirs are, it was but an act of policy on the part of the Lieutenant-Governor to take judicious means for the preservation of life and property.

THE UNITED STATES.

New York papers to the 18th ult. have reached us *via* Havre, but although the date is thirteen days later than the last, they do not contain any decisive or remarkable information respecting the Oregon question.

The latest speech in the Senate was that of Mr. Calhoun, on the 12th of March, who stated that there was no more idea entertained now of war than that the title of the United States to the whole territory of Oregon was clear and unquestionable. He objected to the unequivocal notice, but was opposed also to the equivocal resolution of the Senate. Of the two questions, "compromise" or "war," he advocated the former.

The papers by this arrival are full of accounts of the disasters and destruction of property caused by the breaking up of the ice on the river, and the sudden rise of the waters. Numerous shipwrecks had also occurred.

The *Hibernia* steamer, though fully expected, had not arrived at New York on the 18th ult.

The money market was much depressed.

The news from Texas is that the bill for delivering the public property to the United States had passed the Senate without opposition.

From Canada we have accounts to the 9th of March. The intelligence is only of local interest.

THE OREGON TERRITORY.—A New York paper says:—"We understand that negotiations are on foot at Washington, among the several sections of the democracy, for the purpose of effecting a union on a certain line of policy on the Oregon question; and that it is probable that all negotiation will be suspended, the policy of 'masterly inactivity' adopted, and a trial made of the sense of the country on 49 and 54 40. A few days will tell the secrets."

THE RIVER PLATE.

The accounts from Monte Video to the 31st of January, and from Buenos Ayres to the 28th of that month, are rather important. On the 16th of January the mercantile expedition up the Parana had ascended the river to within thirty

miles of Santa Fé, under the convoy of five vessels of war, preceded in advance by her Majesty's steam-frigate *Firebrand*, and the French steamer *Fulton*. On the afternoon of that day, whilst proceeding through a narrow pass, the ships were fired upon for several hours from the heights, which had been taken possession of by General Mancilla, with eight pieces of artillery. The shells and heavy guns from the squadron could not reach them. It does not appear that any of the vessels suffered from the cannonade.

Some of Rivera's officers, with a small force, had been completely annihilated, near Maldonado, by a very superior force, under General Barrios, and, in consequence, Maldonado had been abandoned, and upwards of 300 of its families had taken refuge in Monte Video.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE LATE VICTORIES IN INDIA.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, who was unavoidably absent when the late vote of thanks was passed, took occasion to eulogize the conduct of the officers and troops, and also that of the Governor-General.

THE LATE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.—Lord Beaumont, upon the authority of the accounts which have appeared in the French and German papers, denounced in strong terms the conduct of the Austrian Government during the late Polish insurrection, especially in exciting a servile war against the nobles, and setting a price upon their heads; and inquired if any means had been taken to express the disapprobation of the English Government of such proceedings.—The Earl of Aberdeen expressed a disbelief that the Austrian Government had been guilty of the atrocities which had been ascribed to it, and read extracts of communications from the English *chargé des affaires* at Vienna, which stated that the peasantry of Galicia had displayed a spirit of the most determined hostility to the revolutionary movement, and peremptorily resisted the proposals of the lords and proprietors of the soil that they should join it. They had in numerous instances made prisoners of many of those who wished to urge them on, and had denounced their projects to the neighbouring authorities. They attacked, resisted, and took into captivity many of the leaders.

CONDUCT OF THE EXCISE.—Lord Denman presented a petition from a Mr. J. Smith, who complained that his residence had been entered and searched under the authority of a warrant from the Commissioners of Excise, and that the officer had behaved in a very rough and discourteous way towards the females of the family.—Earl Dalhousie explained that the individual in question had been suspended, but defended the conduct of the Excise generally.—The House adjourned at an early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

RAILWAY SPECULATIONS.—On the motion that the Sheffield and Crewe Railway Bill be read a second time, Mr. H. G. Ward presented a petition from certain shareholders, praying that the bill might not be proceeded with, as, in the present state of the money market, the calls would not be paid up.—Some discussion ensued, in the course of which Sir R. Peel observed that no person could have viewed without great anxiety the railway speculations of the last autumn and winter. It was one of those speculation fevers which periodically afflicted this country—which as regularly produced great suffering among private individuals, and which no experience, he was afraid, would ever cure. He was aware of the difficulty which beset the House in interfering with the transactions of commerce generally; but he thought that, without applying a direct limitation either to the amount of capital to be invested in railways, or to the bills to be proceeded with this Session, the House had the means of putting a check indirectly on the bills then before it. There were many schemes before the House; but then prospects of profit were less, the difficulty of raising money was greater. The appetite for speculation had, in consequence, diminished very considerably. Unless those schemes were likely to be profitable to individuals, it was not for the public interest to permit them to proceed; and he, therefore, thought that it would be for the public advantage to pass a bill with this limited object—that, where a majority of the shareholders in a company, or a majority holding more than half the stock of the company, should represent to Parliament that they were not desirous of proceeding with their bill, they should have a full opportunity of declaring it, by petition, to either House of Parliament; and that, in such case, Parliament should refuse to sanction any further proceedings upon it. He proposed that those who originally proposed the scheme should still remain responsible for the expense which they had authorised. He thought, also, that a trustee, or an official assignee, should be appointed to take possession of the property of the company. In such a case, the House would be relieved from the necessity of compelling private individuals to proceed with a measure which they disliked, or the public to go on with a measure which, to the public, would be unprofitable.—These suggestions appeared to meet the general concurrence of the House. The bill in question was read a second time.

THE PROTECTION OF LIFE (IRELAND) BILL.

Some objections were offered to the order of the day for the first reading of this bill, but the order was ultimately read. A debate ensued upon the bill, during which the grievances of Ireland were fully touched upon.

Lord MORPETH announced his intention to vote for the bill. He said that, though he was ready to admit that remedial measures ought to have preceded, or at any rate to have accompanied this measure of coercion, yet he could not take upon himself the responsibility of refusing to give to the Government some of the powers which they alleged to be essential to the security of human life in Ireland. Even now, when he was going to give a vote not in conformity with the majority of the representatives of Ireland, he was ready to allow that the people of that country, in honesty of dealing between man and man, and in patience under want and privation, were superior to any other people in the world. He was also ready to allow that it might be easy to pick out crimes more enormous in England than any committed in Ireland; but it was not the enormity, but the system, of Irish crime, which called at present for some intervention on the part of the Legislature. He considered that this bill was not calculated to gain its own ends; but that was a reason for considering its clauses in committee, especially as he could not refuse to legislate upon the subject altogether.

Mr. P. SCROPE said he had resisted bills of this coercive character on former occasions, and he should be consistent with himself in resisting this bill now. He wanted to see the commencement of a better system—the introduction of remedial measures. But at present Government was preparing measures which would act like *aqua fortis* on the peasantry, and like milk and water on the landlords.

Lord G. BENTINCK (in allusion to a long detail of crime in England, made by Mr. D. Browne), said he did not intend to palliate the long catalogue of crime in England, which had been detailed with so much apparent triumph to the House; but he would tell the hon. Member that in England the sympathy of the English people did not go along with the criminal, whereas in Ireland, or at least in five counties of it, there was a feeling for those crimes, against which the House was now called upon to legislate. It was the necessity of the case which induced him to support this measure, which he admitted to be unconstitutional in itself.

Mr. J. O'BRIEN moved that the debate be adjourned. On this question the House divided, when there appeared—

For the adjournment	74
Against it	120
Majority	46

A conversation then took place on a proposition of Sir W. SOMERVILLE, to adjourn the debate till that day three weeks.—Sir R. PEEL declared his intention of not giving way to such a proposition; and ultimately Sir W. SOMERVILLE withdrew it, reserving to himself the right of renewing it, if he thought fit.

The adjournment of the debate was then agreed to.
The House sat till one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

RAILWAY AFFAIRS.—The Earl of DALHOUSIE made a statement upon the subject of Railways, similar to that of Sir Robert Peel on Monday, and announced the intention of Government to bring in a bill after Easter to enable Railway Companies to wind up their affairs. The noble Earl adverted to the Railway fever of last autumn, and remarked that at present Railways were so much out of favour that the price of shares declined in proportion to the probability of the bills passing through Parliament. He then explained the machinery which would be provided by the bill. Pending the adoption of such bill, he proposed that a resolution should be passed in both Houses of Parliament, to the effect that if a petition should be presented to them, signed by a majority of the holders of stock in any company, praying that the progress of their bill should be stayed, the bill should be stayed accordingly.—Lord MONTAGUE recommended great caution in dealing with so large an interest as that involved in railways. The evils described as having resulted from the present state of things had not been exaggerated, and it was time to arrest the further progress of the mischief. There might be a classification of the existing railways, not excluding any, but giving a priority to those which were most likely to benefit the public. The proposed bill ought, he thought, to limit the application for the dissolution of companies to those which had not at the time been profitably carried on; or otherwise one rival company might, by the purchase of shares, obtain the means of throwing the affairs of another into confusion. He (Lord Montague) objected to one part of the proposed measure; namely, that which provided that a bill should be suspended on the petition to that effect of a majority of the shareholders, on the ground that Parliament would have no means of deciding on the genuineness of the signatures.—After a desultory conversation, the House adjourned till Tuesday, the 21st inst.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

NEW WRIT FOR MALTON.—A new writ was ordered for Malton, in the room of John Walbank Childers, Esq., who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

ARRANGEMENT OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.—In the course of the evening, Sir R. PEEL proposed that the debate on the Bill for the Protection of Life and Property in Ireland should be adjourned till the 17th of April. It was then, on his suggestion, arranged that the House should adjourn from Wednesday, for the Easter recess, to meet on Friday, the 17th inst., when the Coercion Bill shall be taken as the first business on the re-assembling of the House, and the Corn Bill and Tariff on the Monday following.

LEGAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—Mr. WISE drew attention to the present state of legal education in Ireland, and the best means for its further improvement and extension. His object was to obtain the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the matter, but when he had concluded his speech the House was "counted out."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met to-day at twelve o'clock. Sir Robert Peel took his seat before that hour.

THE REVENUE.

Colonel SITHORTH gave notice, that on the 21st he would move for copies of the evidence on which the First Lord of the Treasury grounded his anticipations of the amount of surplus revenue which he expected would be received in the present year.

IRELAND AND THE COERCION BILL.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM laid upon the table the returns made to Government by the Scarcity Commissioners, the members of which are Sir R. Brown (the Commissary General), Sir Robert (Professor) Kane, Mr. Twisleton, Colonel Jones, Sir J. Dombane, and Mr. Mackenzie. These returns exhibited unequivocally the daily increasing progress of the distress.

These returns led to a conversation upon the state of Ireland and the Coercion Bill.

Sir R. PEEL expressed his satisfaction at the fact that, though some prejudices had to be overcome, the introduction of Indian corn was already effecting a social revolution in Ireland, by exciting in the people a taste for a higher description of food. The Irish people were discovering that they could work longer and better, and were, altogether, in better condition, by the use of meal, the produce of Indian corn, than by the use of that watery food, potatoes. At present, however, Indian corn was only admitted into Ireland on a sort of sufferance, under the authority of a Treasury order; the bill which would fully legalise the importation was still waiting the decision of Parliament. The guarantee of an act would inspire confidence. Let it not be forgotten, too, that we required foreign wheat to mix with our own, at a cheaper rate than the present duty of sixteen shillings permitted; and if we could get oats and barley meal at a duty of one shilling, instead of five or six, it would be a great and desirable addition to our own supply, and he had no doubt that an immediate importation would follow. At present there was no Treasury order, except in the case of Indian corn; and all operations in the grain trade were in a state of great uncertainty. Under these circumstances, he appealed to Irish members to withdraw their opposition to the first reading of the Bill for the Protection of Life and Property in Ireland, and allow it, on their reassembling, to pass that stage, with a reserve as to its future progress. He felt quite certain that the sooner the decision upon the Corn-laws was come to, the more satisfied would the country be.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said the Government wanted to throw the blame of the delay in the bill on the Irish members, but the country knew that they were not to blame. The Government ought not to press this obnoxious bill. (Hear.)

Mr. P. SCROPE said if the same delay occurred after Easter, in consequence of the Government pressing the Irish bill, the public would begin to think there was some mystery.

The Railway Deposits Bill went through Committee; and, after some unimportant business, the House adjourned till Friday the 17th inst. for the Easter recess.

RAILWAY COMMITTEES.—HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Monday the Committee decided that the standing orders in the case of the London and York had been complied with. Certificates of compliance were also granted to the Dublin, Dundrum, and Enniskerry; to the Midland Great Western (Mullingar to Galway); to the Midland Great Western (Liffey Branch and Longford Deviation); and to the Templemore, Nenagh, and Shannon; all before the Committee in the shape of a second reference. The Committees have passed the Wexford, Carlow, and Dublin Junction, the Irish Great Western, and the Great Western Railway Bills.

THE RAILWAY GROUPS.—HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In Group 21, the "preamble" of the London and Oxford, from the Harrow Station of the London and Birmingham, has been declared "not to be proved." The "preamble" of the Wycombe and Maidenhead branch, nine miles, and the Uxbridge branch of the Great Western, two miles, were also declared "proved."

On Tuesday nearly all the groups in operation were engaged exclusively with engineering inquiries.

The Direct Northern appears to have passed through the alembic of standing orders so adroitly that none of the allegations against it were sustained, though the plans extended over 263 miles of line, and the number of notices served, without omission, amounted to 10,000.

On Wednesday, in Group 19, the Committee decided that the preamble of the Rugby and Huntingdon had not been proved; and that the preamble of the South Midland (Huntingdon Branch) had been proved. The Committees on that day adjourned for the Easter recess.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

FREEDOM OF THE CITY TO THE BRITISH HEROES IN INDIA.—On Monday a special Court of Common Council was held for the purpose of voting the thanks and congratulations of the Court, with the freedom of the City, in gold boxes, of the value of one hundred guineas, to the Lieutenant-General, the Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, Governor General of India; to General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart., Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India; and to Major-General Sir Henry George Smith, Knight Commander of the Bath, for the valour, judgment, and ability displayed by them in the recent battles of Allwal and Sobroon, on the 28th of January and 10th of February last. Also, the thanks of the Court to the other officers, European and Native, for the intrepidity, perseverance, and discipline evinced by them upon both of those memorable occasions. The votes were agreed to unanimously. A similar compliment was paid to Major-General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B.

EAST INDIA DIRECTOR.—On Wednesday a ballot was taken at the East India House, for the election of six directors, in the room of William Astell, Esq., M.P., William Butterworth Bayley, Esq., Russell Elliot, Esq., Major-General Archibald Galloway, C.B., Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., and John Masterman, Esq., M.P., who go out by rotation. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported that the election had fallen on John Cotton, Esq., John Loch, Esq., Charles Mills, Esq., William Henry Chicheley Plowden, Esq., Henry Shank, Esq., and Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. A Court of Directors was also held at the East India House, when the thanks of the Court were voted unanimously to Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S., Chairman, and James Weir Hogg, Esq., M.P., Deputy Chairman, for their great application and attention to the affairs of the East India Company during the past year.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE LONDON DOCKS.—More alterations are about being carried into effect at this establishment, it having been decided to add another warehouse of still larger capacity than those completed last year. Workmen have already commenced excavating the ground for a building capable of holding about 15,000 tons, the cost of the works which will be contained in the vaults underneath. The estimate is to be £90,000. The engineer and architect is Mr. Nesham, and the builders Messrs. W. Cubitt and Co.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The Registrar-General of Births and Deaths reports, that during the week ending on Saturday, 4th instant, there were registered to the metropolis 1028 deaths—a slight decrease in the mortality of the previous week; but an increase on the average of the corresponding weeks in the last six years of 170. Diseases of the respiratory organs continue to thin the population in larger numbers than any other destructive causes; 316 persons died during the week from the above diseases, 124 of whom fell sacrifice to phthisis or consumption alone. Yet, this is much below the average, which of the last five winters was 149, and of the whole of the same years 144. The number of births registered during the week was, males 748, females 700, total, 1448.

THE REVENUE.

In our late impression last week we gave a general idea of the state of the Revenue for the quarter ending the 5th inst. The official account has since been published. We regret to say that the result is a deficiency, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, to no less an amount than £1,121,504. This deficiency occurs in the following items:—

DECREASE.			
Customs	£440,568		
Excise	291,027		
Stamps	56,593		
Miscellaneous	323,494		
Imprest and other monies	153,098		
	£1,264,800		
From this sum must be deducted the cases in which there has been an			
INCREASE.			
Taxes	£197		
Property Tax	58,171		
Post Office	37,000		
Crown Lands	10,000		
Repayments of Advances	37,928		
	£143,296		
Net decrease on the quarter	£1,121,504		

WIGAN ELECTION.—The Committee appointed to try the merits of the petition against the return of Captain Lindsay for the borough of Wigan, assembled on Tuesday in room No. 11. The case of the petitioner was opened by Mr. Cockburn, who proceeded to call evidence in support of the petition, which alleges bribery and treating. The Committee re-assembled on Wednesday, and, after further examination of witnesses, came to a resolution that Captain Lindsay was duly elected.

OPENING OF THE RAMSGATE RAILWAY.—The South Eastern Railway Company have fixed Monday for the opening of the Ramsgate line of railway, on which occasion the magistrates and gentry of the town and district will be entertained with a sumptuous dinner by the directors. Extensive preparations are in progress to celebrate the event, and it is expected that the company from London will reach Ramsgate about two o'clock. The opening of the Whitstable Railway for passenger traffic, took place on Tuesday last. This line, it will be recollected, was made as long back as 1832, for the conveyance of coal, the wagons being drawn by ropes and stationary engines. A few months ago it was leased by the South Eastern Railway Company, who have since had the rails replaced by heavier ones.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.—A special meeting of the members of this Club was held on Wednesday, at the Piazza Coffee House, Covent-garden, in order to fill up the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of W. Harrison, Esq., who has, for a period of fifteen years, officiated as Commodore, and to whom the Club is much indebted for its present prosperity. Mr. Reynell moved the election of Lord Alfred Paget, as Commodore. He held in his hand a requisition to the noble Lord, signed by 59 members at the last meeting. Captain Freestun seconded the nomination, and it was immediately carried. On the motion of Mr. C. Bucknell, seconded by Mr. Josiah Wilkinson, Captain Barwell was elected Vice-Commodore, in lieu of Lord A. Paget.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR APRIL.

DINING OUT.

Strange as it may seem, "yet pity 'tis 'tis true," you cannot get a chop or a steak at a tavern in London west of Temple Bar that's worth eating. The science of cooking chops and steaks begins at Aldgate, and ceases at the Cock and the Rainbow, by Temple Bar, where Shire-lane divides the City from the shire. Heaven knows the man (a clergyman we are told) was not far wrong who confined his catalogue of questions to the new she-cod that came to him, to the simple but important one of, "Can you boil a potato well?" fancying, we suppose, and rightly, that a woman who could do this well had got beyond the mere first rudiments of her art, and was, withal, likely to improve. He had, however, done better, we have often thought, had he asked her, in addition, if she understood and could cook a chop or a steak to the satisfaction of one whose taste was fostered before the gridiron at "Joe's" in the City, and the box by the fire at the Cock near Temple Bar. The least hesitation had been favourable; a ready admission that she could, a sure sign that she knew "nothing at all about the matter."

There are two things we never wish to have for dinner at home, or at a friend's house—a CHOP AND A STEAK. Chops at home are generally too fatty, too raw, or ill-cut, or done over bad fire; in short, anything but what they ought to be; and then your home-cooked steaks stick in your teeth with toughness, and trouble you for a whole evening; or they are too slowly done, or too hurriedly done, or too near when done to a "gassy" flame; or, perhaps, it was the butcher's fault, perhaps they were badly cut, or the meat was too newly killed; fresh from the back of an Abyssinian beast described by Bruce in his clever and entertaining *Travels*. It really seems a hard case that a man cannot have a chop or a steak tolerably cooked at his own home. Harder still, perhaps, that he cannot at a London club. Your west-end cooks confine their labours and attention, and devote the whole of their skill to "kicksaws," and things that provoke you to eat, and merit and demand your approbation while at table. All well enough in their way; wonders in art, the result of a long life of attentive observation, but really not to be preferred, any one of them singly, to a chop or a steak at Joe's in Finch-lane, or Colnett's, at the Cock near Temple Bar.

A man may spend the period of an apprenticeship in London, and really not know half-a-dozen good taverns where he can get a chop or a steak cooked to perfection, and at a reasonable cost. We have even met with men, who have lived in London for a much longer period of time, as raw on the subject as the last arrival in London from the tin-mines of Cornwall, or the dreary wastes of Dartmoor and Hay Tor. You cannot get a chop at Stevens's or Long's in Bond-street, equal in quality or flavour to a chop at the Cock in Fleet-street, or a steak at the Reform Club or the Clarendon equal in excellence to a steak at "Joe's" in Finch-lane; or those masterpieces in their way which "Ben," mine host of the Cheshire Cheese, snatches with a cunning hand from a clean gridiron over a clear fire in Wine Office-court in Fleet-street.

A man may dine for very little in London. A shilling or fifteen-pence will procure a dinner more than sufficient to keep body and soul together, without resorting to the potato-stands and hot cockle-stalls in St. Clement's Churchyard, in the Strand, or the kidney-pies that attract attention at the Surrey end of Westminster Bridge.—Many have dined, and still continue to dine, for a less amount than we have here set down. Cheaper still was the dinner of a certain grave citizen "worth a plum," of whom Colman records that he saw him at a little eating-house in a dark alley behind the Exchange, make a twopenny mess of broth with a chop in it, more than enough for a single meal. When the broth was brought him he scooped the crumb out of a halfpenny roll, and soaked it in the porridge for his present meal; then carefully placing the chop between the upper and under crust, he wrapt it up in a checked handkerchief, and carried it off for his morrow's repast. Cheaper still was the daily meal of a miserable usurer of the time of Charles I., who contracted with a cook in London, to let him have a "mess of pottage" about noon, a draught of small beer (if required), as many chippings of bread in his pottages as he chose to put in; the benefit of the fire in winter; and in summer a further allowance of small beer; and all, so Peacham tells us, for a penny.

Certain people have cherished certain predilections. Pope was fond of warming potted lampreys in a silver saucen. Charles Lamb preferred roast pig. Hasty-pudding and a whitepot were the favourite dishes of Sir Roger de Coverley, who possessed a receipt for them (the best in England) in his grandmother's own handwriting. George III. was fond of the middle of the neck-of-mutton and turnips. Lord Byron, when dining with Mr. Rogers, refused the meats and *entremets* one after the other, and made a meal of what? potatoes and vinegar! The late Lord Eldon had a particular fancy for liver and bacon. Theodore Hook, when at home, after a fortnight's excess at the late Lord Hertford's, and obliged to order dinner for himself, ordered what he calls in his Diary his "old favourite pease-soup." Justice Shallow, in Shakespeare, was fond of a short-legged hen; so was "Rare Ben Jonson." The great lexicographer, "Sam," was fond of a fillet of veal, when Wilkes was by to assist him. "Pray give me leave, sir," said Wilkes, sitting by his side, "it is better here—a little of the brown—some fat, sir—a little of the stuffing—some gravy! Let me have the pleasure of giving you some butter!—Allow me to recommend a squeeze of this orange—or the lemon, perhaps, may have more zest!" There was no refusing. The veal was done to a turn—better it could not have been with a whole synd of cooks to superintend it; and Wilkes was irresistibly attentive. "Sir, sir, I am obliged to you!" More could not be said. It was enough to have said this, and at such a time. Think of the City Aldermen, in Curtis's mayoralty, over a third supply of turtle. "A fine view from the window, sir! I never saw the river look so gay before—" interrupted by his neighbour on the right with, "Is that a schooner?" No reply. The same question repeated. Something must be said. "Sir—sir," was the angry answer, spoken in a hurried and broken manner, "when I'm at dinner, I never look off my plate!"—From a very smart paper.—*Fraser's Magazine*.

ASSASSINATION OF THOMAS À BECKET.

Darkly over the martyr's relics came the midnight; and the murderers, having first, as though in consummation of their infamy, rifled the chief treasures in the archiepiscopal palace, fled in consternation at their own atrocity to Knaresborough: scourged on with the scorpion-pangs of conscience to Jerusalem, to penitence, to a premature and ignominious grave. With Thomas à Becket it was vastly otherwise: the mustard-seed had its fruition—the dead man became an everlasting splendour.—*Dolman's Magazine*.

REGENERATION OF ITALY.

We believe that Italy will never be regenerate, never reach her former lofty position among the nations of the earth, till the character of her people is changed—till she feels that galvanic shock which shall relieve her exhausted energies, and infuse a new life-blood into her debilitated frame. Such a contingency, however, we apprehend, is so remote, that we judge her position would alone be elevated by the undisputed authority of a foreign lord; and should it fall to her lot to meet with a foreign master, or should Austria reign supreme over her whole peninsula, we believe that her chance of elevation would be nearer, and her ultimate resurrection less remote. In France, the frightful revolution, it is true, worked out salvation for the oppressed commonalty, and purged with fire the sins of a degenerate nobility, and a constitutional monarchy was finally established on the ruins of an effete absolutism. But the distinction between the people of France and Italy we believe to consist in this—that the former, though oppressed by tyranny, and held down by the superincumbent weight of despotism, yet had a commonality whose heart was right withal; who, with the latent spirit of freedom implanted in its bosom, possessed, fresh and unimpaired, the capacity for its enjoyment; who required no social regeneration, no internal re-organization, but simply (dreadful though it proved) an external convulsion, to enable them to arise again, conquering and to conquer, a free, enlightened, and emancipated people. Italy, on the contrary, though we must fain have concluded otherwise, is, we fear, corrupted to the core: the very seeds from which we might hope for social regeneration are rotten and diseased. The people, the prey of the most degraded and unholy passions—the learned, though with the head of the Church Catholic enthroned in the midst of them, sceptical and immoral—the nobility, dissolute and contemptible—she seems sunk, indeed, to the depths of degradation, and, trammelled with the impediments of her sins, is a bye-word among nations—a beacon, to warn Kings and their subjects from the rocks on which the vessel of her liberty has been split—helpless, hopeless, wretched, and undone.—*The Union Magazine*.

CONDITION OF IRELAND.

Every resource of the political economist is of paramount importance in the present condition of the country; yet do we see on every side an exuberance of opportunities for enterprise of the most amazing kind, utterly disregarded. There is surely something wrong in our social machinery—what it is, we purpose not at present to divine. It has been too much a virtue, perhaps, to turn the dark and dismal of our history to view, as much from ignorance of our national characteristics, as from our peculiarities of habits and manners. We hear, it is but too true, of Irish poverty and turbulence, till the terms have become, by association, synonymous—yet seldom of the many redeeming faults of our Irish peasantry; still, amid the darker shades, stand out others of more pleasing colour; without which, indeed, the picture were utterly void and imperfect.

The eventful history of the present condition of Ireland, doubtless, presents many sad and horrifying facts—a deep responsibility resting obviously somewhere; for in the Irish character is there a love of country and family, an irreclaimable attachment to certain religious feelings—a veneration for those numerous legends and superstitions scattered everywhere around, which "speak of better things;" and then, deeper still, a plasticity under the guidance of good or bad leaders, and a not-to-be-disturbed good humour, which sets him immeasurably above either of his more stolid friends at the opposite side of the Channel. Yet, why is poor Pat ever painted with his hands in his breeches pockets, as if he had really anything in them? And why is he always asking, like Oliver, for more, not content with what he has? He wants EMPLOYMENT. Give him plenty to do, and it resolves itself into a simple equation, leaving him no time for the manumissive luxury we have alluded to. On the other hand it has been said, we are too poor. That this is a mistake, let the millions that every year find a way across the Channel, and the millions squandered in the late railway mania, bear witness. No; we want what money cannot create—ENTERPRISE. This, however, is of slow growth—and let us hope it is steadily on the increase. It is true, we have a *laissez faire* way of our own of setting about every thing. But let not our friend John be always twitting us about it. Every Irishman feels proud of his country: its twenty millions of acres—its luxuriant soil—its mineral treasures—its agricultural capabilities—its millions of cattle—its hills and valleys of richest green—its magnificent rivers, with their capabilities. Then again, placed in point of time half way between England and America (the voyage from our western coast occupying often less time than that taken to clear the Channel), with a position should we hold in the advancing civilization of the world.—*Dublin University Magazine*.



POLISH COSTUMES.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

The *Gazette de Voss*, of the 1st instant, publishes the following letter, dated Cracow, 23rd ult. :—"During the last four days we have constantly heard the sound of distant cannon from the side of Galicia, and on the evening of the 20th the horizon was red in several places, as if from the effect of an extensive fire. On the same night an Austrian corps of infantry, with eight pieces of cannon, took the road to Galicia. Other detachments of infantry marched towards Bohemia and Wieliczka. All those movements prove that the disturbances amongst the peasantry have not yet been suppressed."

According to letters from Vienna of the 28th ult., the Archduke Ferdinand had manifested the intention of retiring into private life, and the functions of Governor of Galicia were to be confided to Baron Pillersdorf. It was also said that Prince Schwarzenburg would repair to Lemberg and replace General Castiglione, who is now at the head of the Provisional Government at Cracow.

THE ENGRAVINGS.

We annex two other Illustrations of the People and Scenery of Poland. The first presents a specimen of Polish Costume: the second, the Gate of St. Florian, a fine example of the ancient fortifications of Cracow. The entire city was originally surrounded with intrenchments and ramparts, with bastions, some of which served as entrance-gates. The Austrians commenced the levelling of these old fortifications, and their destruction was nearly completed by the Government of the Republic one gate alone remaining—that of St. Florian, shown in our Illustration.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Parisian society, like a light about to go out, throws unwonted flashes. For the last ten days, all has been activity the most mercurial—agitation intense; and up to the present moment it increases. Betwixt the Elections of the National Guard—the conjectural speculations on the new Railroad adjudications—the Conferences of Abbé de Ravignan, so fashionable—the Promenades this week at

Longchamps, if possible still more so—and preparations for election visits to country châteaux, so essential at this moment—Paris at present appears to have at last attained that perpetual motion which philosophers for ages have sought in vain. As to the Elections of Officers of National Guards, they have delighted the King and Ministers: they betoken future triumphs to the Government, in the renewal of the Chamber of Deputies—they are so Conservative. At the same time they perpetuate the surest annoyance of the citizens of Paris. By the by, one of the cleverest lawyers and greatest wags in Paris, and one of the greatest enemies of the Institution of the National Guard, is now *hors de combat*. This gentleman, Mr. Ch. L., was wont to put on such an unmilitary and ludicrous costume when called upon to do duty that he threw his officers into utter despair. When called upon to mount guard at night, he would call a cab before the sentry box, get into it, and go to sleep till morning. Unfortunately for him, he took a fancy lately to write a letter to a horrible monk, Frère Contrafatto, condemned to the galleys, who has recently received his pardon through some inexplicable means, "that he thought him the most virtuous and the most injured of men, and that he regretted having pleaded against him." The Order of Advocates immediately assembled under their *Batonier*, and their Benchers have suspended him from his functions (for questioning the judgment of the courts) for a year.

The affair of the railroad adjudications occupies every mind. There are seven-teen companies ready to bid for that to Avignon alone. Not only the gentlemen, but the ladies are absorbed by railroad hopes and fears, and the minds even of children are filled with this hopeful subject, if we are to believe an amusing anecdote circulated in Paris for some days past. It must be premised that railway shares in French are called *Actions*. It is said that the Abbé La Cordaire having asked the youthful son of M. R., the banker, what was the difference betwixt good and bad actions, the child answered that "good actions were those of the north; the worst, those of the south."

As to fashion, in no country has it served religion so much. Crowds of *élégants* and *élégantes*—above all, the latter—attend the conferences or sermons of one who was once himself one of the gayest beaux of Paris. The Count, now the Reverend Father de Ravignan, was one night at a ball at the Vicomte d'Arincourt's, and engaged to dance with a young and lovely lady with whom the world said he was destined to form a still more permanent union. The beautiful Countess de P., who had the reputation of being a prophetess and soothsayer,

got him introduced to her by the master of the house, and she predicted to him that he would become a Priest. In vain he tried to laugh, his imagination was struck: he forgot his engagement to dance and his engagement for life to the beautiful spinster, and now he is the most exemplary clergyman and the most celebrated preacher in France; and he has more hearers than all the *prime donne* at the Académie de Musique. But fashion has everywhere an orthodoxy of its own, with power of dispensation in Catholic countries as great as the Pope's. Longchamps, an anniversary promenade at the Champs Elysées in the Holy Week, is as much as ever the point of general attraction. For a month past the fashionables in Paris have been occupied with preparation of dresses, carriages, horses, and liveries for the occasion. All Paris will be there on Friday, the grand day—the rich, the handsome, and the noble to be seen, and the rest of the population to see. It is, in fact, a festival which, above all others, proves the power and the absurdity of fashion, for it was a French Princess who, by going in state to pray at a shrine hard by at this season, not a hundred years since, unwittingly instituted this anniversary. Her object was to give good example: fashion has most eagerly and sedulously followed it, but in its own way, and only as regards the promenade and the assumption of grand costume and state finery. The commerce of Paris alone is benefited by it. It is here that the laws of fashion, as regards costume, are issued to the whole civilised world for the coming season. A representative of every milliner's firm, of any consequence, in Europe and America, is now in Paris, from the head of the great house of Vouillon and Lauré, in Hanover-square, London, to Mrs. Timkin, from the Broadway, at New York, and Madame Popanoff, on the Quay, at Odessa.

You will, within a week, behold in London one of the wittiest originals, and most agreeable writers in France—Jules Janin, the "J. J." of the *Débats*; he whose *feuilletons* have such European reputation. He is the literary man who first gave the *feuilleton* its peculiar character of individuality whilst criticising plays and vaudevilles, introducing into it every circumstance, domestic and foreign, by the remotest associations. Now, the style of the *feuilleton* combines the easy conversational *causerie*, the epistolary style à la Horace Walpole, and the anecdotal à la Talleyrand; whilst, in former days, the serious dramatic critics appeared to write as if "their hearts were fricasseed in snow," to make use of an expression of Madame de Sévigné. The object of Janin's visit to England is the publishing there one of his translations of "Clarissa Harlowe," a new novel of his, in which he has condensed Richardson's interminable romance into two volumes.

ECLIPSE.—There will be an annular eclipse of the sun on Saturday, the 25th instant, partially visible at Greenwich. It will commence at 5 h. 32 m. afternoon; middle, 6 h. 14 m. afternoon; and end 6 h. 4 m. afternoon.

LONDON TO PARIS IN EIGHTEEN HOURS.—A Boulogne letter states that, although great difficulties have been thrown in the way of the Directors of the Boulogne and Amiens railroad by some of the owners of land required for the undertaking, there is every reason to believe that the portion between Abbeville and Amiens will be completed by the end of the summer, and that the entire line will be finished in 1847. The opening of the Abbeville and Amiens portion will of itself make an important change in the journey from Boulogne to Paris. Nearly twenty hours are now taken by diligence, and consequently, night-travel cannot be avoided, but when passengers can take the rail from Abbeville they will be able with perfect ease to perform the whole journey in twelve or thirteen hours. The Directors of the Boulogne and Amiens railroad appear to be confident that their line will be completed before the continuation to Calais of the northern line; but, looking at the rapidity with which the Directors of the latter line have carried on the works on other parts of it, the public may reasonably expect that they will lose no time with the branch to Calais.

NEW MINE OF ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL WEALTH.—The great fame and success of the French archaeologists in Chorsabad (Assyria), have stimulated the ambition of other travellers. Mr. Layard, who had lived for some years in Chusistan, and then at Constantinople, went some months ago to Mossul, to collect Assyrian antiquities. He went first to the ruins of Nimrud, some leagues south of Mossul, where his excavations soon were rewarded by the discovery of basso-relievos and inscriptions. But the Pacha interrupted his exertions, as another had done with Bottia, and instructions from head-quarters are to be waited for. The most important late discoveries are, however, those of Bottia's successor at Mossul, Mr. Ronet. He went into the mountains, and a peasant promised to show him some wondrous cavern in the tier of Shenduck. After much toil, they found no cavern—but a wall of rocks, on which four basso-relievos, each six feet by fifteen, were to be seen. According to the drawings sent by Mr. R., they resemble those found by Mr. Texier in Yesslikaya. Each contains nine figures, of which seven stand on different animals, as lions, dogs, horses, and the like. In the middle sits the king, on a throne supported by apes. The dress is Assyrian, but as there are no inscriptions, the epoch of these monuments has not been yet ascertained. The rock on which these basso-relievos are engraven forms an angle, and at the foot of these rocks lies a Chaldean village, called Malthai.—*The Builder*.

THE RICHMOND RAILWAY.—The works upon this line of railway are rapidly approaching completion, and there is little doubt of the line being opened throughout in June. The line is six miles in length, and is almost a dead level from Richmond to Barnes-common, where it rises a few feet, and then a cutting commences, which deepens as it approaches Putney, under the High-street of which it passes, the old road being connected by a flat iron bridge, which is now in course of construction. Between Richmond and Putney nearly three miles of permanent way are completed, and the rails are laid down. The greatest engineering difficulty was the crossing of the osier beds, which are considerably below the level of high water mark, and a mere deposit of mud to the depth of many feet. Over these beds and the Wandie, as well as other streams, twenty-two arches were to be erected, and of these all but one have been completed. Two of the bridges are seventy feet span, and of very handsome appearance. An earth embankment succeeds these arches, and the railway is continued along it until it joins the South Western Railway, at Falcon-bridge, Battersea. This latter portion of the line has been completed some time.



W. J. LINTON SC.

ENVIRONS OF CRACOW—THE GATE OF ST. FLORIAN.

"RAGGED SCHOOLS."

Mr. Charles Dickens, in an eloquent Letter addressed to the Editors of the *Daily News*, describes the places which bear the above name, as an effort "to introduce among the most miserable and neglected outcasts in London, some knowledge of the commonest principles of morality and religion; to commence their recognition as immortal human creatures, before the Gael Chaplain becomes their only schoolmaster; to suggest to Society that its duty to this wretched throng, foredoomed to crime and punishment, rightfully begins at some distance from the Police-office; and that the careless maintenance from year to year, in this capital city of the world, of a vast hopeless nursery of ignorance, misery, and vice; a breeding-place for the hulks and gaols: is horrible to contemplate.

"This attempt is being made in certain of the most obscure and squalid parts of the Metropolis; where rooms are opened at night, for the gratuitous instruction of all comers, children or adults, under the title of 'RAGGED SCHOOLS.' The name implies the purpose. They who are too ragged, wretched, filthy, and forlorn, to enter any other place: who could gain admission into no charity-school, and who would be driven from any church-door: are invited to come in here, and find some people not depraved, willing to teach them something, and show them some sympathy, and stretch out a hand, which is not the iron hand of Law, for their correction."

To these words of burning truth, we may add that this great work of reclaiming the Destitute Poor has now been in progress some three years and a half. The first systematic start was, however, made by a Society called "The Ragged School Union," formed in April, 1844, at a meeting of the teachers of various Schools, held at the St. Giles's Ragged School, Streatham-street, in Bloomsbury. During the first year, two hundred of these Schools were opened, the rent and other expenses being paid, generally, by the teachers themselves; and, sometimes, by one or more benevolent individuals in the locality of the School. This was done by various denominations of Christians, without any concert or co-operation between the Schools; and the object of the Society is to create a Union between them, in order more fully and effectually to encourage such Institutions; and, by small pecuniary assistance, extend their usefulness, and increase their number.

At the head of this "generous band," is Lord Ashley, as Chairman of the General and Visiting Committee; and, according to the only Report yet printed, the twenty Ragged Schools then established showed an average attendance of nearly 2,000 children and 200 teachers: to one School, 5,783 had been admitted since its commencement; and there had been, during the winter, an average attendance of 250 children, of youths of both sexes, whose ages ranged from eight to sixteen years. In some cases, these Schools are only open on the Sabbath; but, mostly, on one or two week-day evenings as well. At the date of the above Report, the operations of the Society had been much cramped for want of funds; yet, with so small a sum as £61 9s. 6d., they had contributed towards the formation of several Schools.

We have selected one of the Society's Schools for illustration, that in Jurston-street, Oakley-street, Lambeth; a locality where the work of reclamation and prevention is much needed. The School is opened on Sunday evenings, at six o'clock; and the year's average attendance has



THE LAMBETH "RAGGED SCHOOL"—(GIRLS).

been 250 children and 25 teachers. Several distinguished individuals have already visited the Schools in operation; amongst others Lord Ashley, Lord Robert Grosvenor, Lord Sandon, Hon. W. F. Cowper, Charles Dickens, Esq., Lady Troubridge, and Lady Alicia Lambert.

Meanwhile, the system is rapidly extending; for, where so much good can be effected at such trifling cost, the result must be successful. We gather from a lecture recently delivered at the Literary and Scientific Institution in Aldersgate-street, by the Rev. Mr. Ainslie, that the sum of £300 was raised, in one day, at Epping to establish there a school of this description. At Windsor, a school on "the Ragged" principle, has been established by a poor chimney-sweep, "who," said Mr. Ainslie, "had himself been a bad and abandoned man, but who was reclaimed, and who now sat there, with his dirty face, teaching and doing more good than thousands of others of ten times his capacity." On Mr. Ainslie's visit to this School, there were upwards of 100 young persons present, from the age of eight to ten, boys and girls, all behaving with the greatest decorum, and tolerably well clothed—"for, educate the mind, and it immediately revolts at the body being clothed in rags."

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

We are glad to see that a voice has been raised in defence of the ancient trees of London. It seems hard that, in a country where vested

rights are sacred things, and where a social or political nuisance has but to prove that it has annoyed everybody for a very long time indeed, to be maintained inviolate, or handsomely compensated for ceasing to be a nuisance, the old trees alone should be cut down, and carted off, without a word spoken in their behalf. Sir Frederick Trench has written a touching and urgent appeal to Lord Lincoln in behalf of the Piccadilly elms and the Chelsea chesnuts. In the name of all the sparrows in London, we thank him. It is true that the greenery of their boughs had vanished under the liberal coating of London soot, and that the daring songster who ventured to peck at a bud often expired in agonies, from the quantity of copperas and carbonic acid gas it had imbibed on coming into the vegetable world under such a sky; it is not to be denied that their heads were bare and their hearts rotten, that they had lost all capacity for giving shade to the watermen against the dog-day sun, or a screen to the cab horse against the December drizzle; that they were certainly not ornamental, and as decidedly the reverse of useful. Still, they had secured a vested right to the ground they stood on; and we are glad, we repeat, that Sir Frederick has spoken out to assert that right in his letter to Lord Lincoln.

If there were the authority of fact as well as Shakspeare for the assertion that there are "tongues in trees," we should have all the venerable and doddered vegetation in London getting up a meeting, and proposing a vote of thanks to Sir Frederick for his kindly interposition.

But these are days of levelling. We are not content with opening up new streets through filthy neighbourhoods, or driving tunnels through hills and railroads over marshes. We hack and hew at the ancient ways in which our forefathers delighted to stand, and drive the light coach of modern legislation over acts of Parliament, which those who framed them hoped would be barriers for ever.

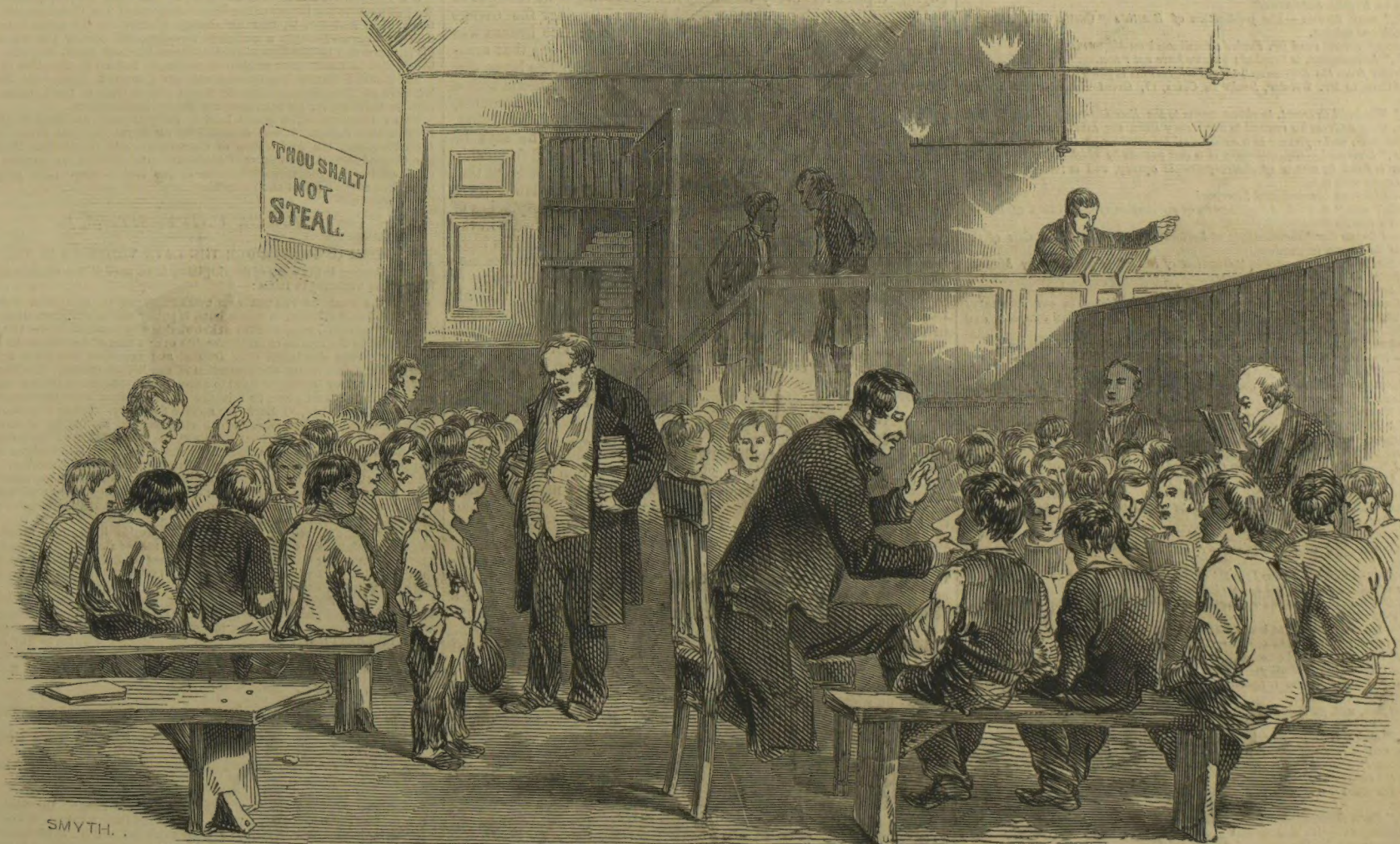
It is hard, too, that the blow which lays low the old trees of London should come from the

hand of Lord Lincoln. His worthy father, the Duke of Newcastle, will have a new pang inflicted upon him by this fresh indication of "a levelling and destructive spirit" in his degenerate scion. Not content with cutting down Corn-laws, he is cutting down the venerable chesnuts of Hyde Park and the elms of Piccadilly.

The Dryads and Hamadryads who may still linger amid the uncongenial bricks and mortar of London should present Sir Frederick with a crown of imperishable green. We offer to them a song with which to inaugurate this deserved tribute to a friend of the trees, though an assailant of the "Woods and Forests:"

A song to the elm, the brave old elm,
Who hath lived in the smoke so long,
Here's a health to his crown, tho' long done brown,
And the sparrows his leaves among;
The blacks came down so thick on his crown
Its original colour you'd doubt,
And he standeth right in the way at night
When the cabs drive fast about.
Then a song to the elm, the brave old elm,
Who in Piccadilly is shown,
And long flourish he, when by cabmen free,
His social cloud is blown.

Tho' oft as 'tis told, when the weather's so cold,
That the cab-horses shake o'er their hay,



THE LAMBETH "RAGGED SCHOOL"—(BOYS)

The watermen beat, to warm their feet,
The bark from his trunk away.
And tho' oft thro' the day, a waggon or dray,
Endang'ring the driver's brains,
Will come bump against his side, yet tho' sorely tried,
The old elm he still remains.
Then a song for the elm, the brave old elm,
Who grows amidst brick and stone;
And ne'er an upset may a carriage get
By being against him thrown!

He knew the old time, when corn fields prime
Waved where houses now appear;
When Green Park and Whitehall, Piccadilly and all,
Were country, both far and near.
"Woods and Forests" may say that he blocks up the way,
And a nuisance no doubt is he;
But they never shall send our ancient friend
To be sawed like a modern tree!
Then a song for the elm, the brave old elm,
Though rotten his heart be grown;
Ne'er from Piccadilly, our ancient tree,
Shall the Woods and Forests bone!

There have been terror and confusion among the stags during the week. Since they quietly dropped their branches, (as stags are bound to do in panic or shedding-time), they have been vegetating quietly; reposing, like Marius at Carthage, amid the ruins of their own projects. The case of "Woolmer v. Toby" has been flung amongst them like a bomb-shell; and they have received a report of that trial, with a polite request to pay up a trifle on their allotted shares to defray expenses, or to beware the law! Now, in the present state of the law on the subject, no man knows what he may be liable or not liable to pay; and every one is waiting for the hoped-for decision of a superior Court to set aside the verdict in "Woolmer v. Toby," and reduce the threatened terrors of Provisional Committees to mere "brutum fulmen;" no more formidable than a highwayman's pistol when you happen to know it is not loaded.

How, unhappy allottees! We have heard, on good authority, that the sagacious Committees of certain exploded bubble lines, have paid the costs of the action and indemnified Toby on condition that he don't carry the verdict into a higher court, when it might not be set aside after all. Thus the terrors of that case will still hang over your heads, and you will be taught, to your cost, that even bubbles have a responsibility attached to them. Had we not long since learnt that speculation is an epidemic which, like the plague, may be expected to recur periodically till the moral atmosphere is purified as much as the natural one has been, and the ethics of society as much improved as its economics, we should anticipate great and lasting good from the severe lesson which has been read to all who rashly and recklessly rushed into the share-market last year and believed "Scrip" to be the true philosopher's stone that was to turn all to gold.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 12.—Easter Sunday.
MONDAY, 13.—Easter Monday.
TUESDAY, 14.—Venus rises 3h. 44m. a.m.
WEDNESDAY, 15.—Easter Term begins.
THURSDAY, 16.—Passage of the Khyber Pass by General Pollock, 1842.
FRIDAY, 17.—Franklin died, 1790, aged eighty-four.
SATURDAY, 18.—Mars sets 11h. 30m. p.m.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge for the Week ending April 18.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
3 0	3 18	3 34	3 52	4 10	4 29
4 47	5 7	5 29	5 53	6 18	6 47

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"F. S. S. A."—Gibassi has written a song called "Beautiful Venice," and we believe there is another by an English composer.
"Musico."—The Italian Opera House will remain open until August. The Sacred Harmonic Society some time in July.
"Elizabeth."—Every particular relative to the Royal Academy of Music may be obtained by addressing a line to the "Secretary," Hanover-square. The pupils who obtain King's Scholarships are educated gratuitously. A liberal spirit is manifested in the reception of students who display indications of genius. One of the best Violinists of the Academy was taken from a Steam-boat by Mr. Leslie, the well-known Amateur.
"Amateur."—Mrs. Sutherland's maiden name was Sykes, and she comes from Huddersfield.
"A Lyrist."—Worthing.—The Melodists' Club being a private association, none but the professional members are allowed to compete for the Prizes.
"Portamento."—If our Correspondent be not acquainted with Music, we would not recommend him to attempt singing—particularly a second in a trio, &c. If he have a good voice, he should be content to sing a solo by ear, to please his friends. Moses Dykes.—The Right Hon. John W. Croker's Edition of "Boswell's Life of Johnson" contains additional notes and anecdotes. Mr. Croker was, for many years, Secretary to the Admiralty.
"J. H. W. P."—We have not a high opinion of the investment.
"Ignoramus."—A perfect reply would occupy more room than we can spare.
"R. M."—Shrewsbury.—The same.
"J. A."—Abingdon.—Yes. The price of the Panorama of the Thames is 1s.
"Turbrush."—The Calotype process is described in the "Year-Book of Facts," 1845 and 1846.
"W. A. D."—Lincoln.—We repeat that we cannot publish articles of news which are sent anonymously.
"X. Z. Z."—The Roll of Battle Abbey, with a good introduction, is given in Lower's "Essays on English Surnames."
"H. C. G."—near Stroud.—The publication of Beattie's "Castles and Abbeys" closed with one volume.
"A Rugbeian" should read Dr. Forbes's small work on Mesmerism.
"H. H. Y."—Leamington, is thanked; but, we have not room.
"A Subscriber from the Beginning" should address his inquiry as to the value of the Gold Coin, to Mr. Webster, Dealer in Coins, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden.
"Crassoe."—Windmill Crescent, to obtain access to the Reading-room of the British Museum, must address his request to Sir Henry Ellis, the Librarian, stating his name, residence, and reference to a substantial householder.
"A Reader."—Liverpool.—Glyptography is a new process by which a drawing etched on copper is fixed by means of electro-galvanic agency, and is then mounted on blocks to work with type.
"Ammo."—Addresses Glasgow and Liverpool.
"St. Helen's." and "R. S. S. A."—The day of publication of the Picture of Dublin will be very shortly announced.
"A Constant Subscriber" should apply at Doctors' Commons, with the date of the decease of the person in question.
"H. S."—Mr. Thornton's valuable "Gazetteer of India" is published by Madden and Malcolm, in 2 vols. 8vo., price 28s.
"W. B."—Leeds, will be entitled to the large Print.
"J. B."—Exeter.—The copious Memoir of the late Mr. Liston, in our Journal of March 28, is from the pen of Mr. G. H. Rodwell, the musical composer and author.
"An Inquirer" had better refer the matter to the Income Tax Commissioners.
"F. M."—We have not space for all the names.
"J. T. C."—We have not room for the Lines.
"Sewer Martha's."—The study of Coins is termed "Numismatics." Afghanistan is pronounced "Arfgaunistan."
"R. T."—We are not aware.
"O. N. M."—Enfield.—The persons who most frequently employ Short-hand Writers are Newspaper Proprietors and Attorneys.
"Roguesford Balls."—Sir Robert Peel was born Feb. 5, 1788.
"J. J. C. J."—Apply at the College for Civil Engineers, Putney, Surrey.
"A. M."—Aberdeen.—The last-named actress. The Haymarket Theatre will hold "upwards of £300."
"Barnacles" should consult a sensible pamphlet entitled "Spectacle Secrets," published by Cox, Optician, Lower Holborn.
"J. F."—Newcastle-on-Tyne.—The display of Arms placed on the front of a house or in a Church after death, is styled a "Hatchment"—by some, an "Achievement."
"Bath."—Rear-Admiral Arthur Lysaght does not appear to be of the noble family of Lisle: at all events, he is not nearly related.
"Quelqu'un."—Mr. J. Ella, the Director of the "Musical Union," lives at No. 70, Mortimer-street.
"J. C. C."—We are gratified to learn that our remarks have been attended with the beneficial result referred to by our Correspondent.
"T. O. H."—Nottingham.—We cannot decide until we have seen the Sketch.
"A Constant Subscriber."—Hadley.—"J. H."—Horsham.—"W. R. W."—Alnwick.—The large View of Dublin is nearly completed, and the day of its publication will be shortly announced.
"O."—Liverpool, will, perhaps, repeat the questions respecting the French Military Schools.
"A. J. M." and "R. W."—Fordingbridge.—Mr. Sholl, the inventor of the Barrel Bee-hive, resides in Lamb-street, Spitalfields.
"A Subscriber."—All Letters by post are charged by weight. The legality of the Tax for the room we cannot decide.
"T. P."—The Ours is a disease in Potatoes, which Mr. Holt has devised the means of curing.
"T. L. M."—Carn Donagh, should consult the East India Register.
"E. S."—Camelford.—We shall be glad to inspect the Sketch.
"An Old Sportsman."—The Notes on Anything will be continued monthly.
"C. F. T."—Stockwell, is thanked; but the Sketch would not engrave well.

"Don Quixote."—By the Salic Law, instituted by Pharamond, A.D. 424, females are excluded from inheriting the crown of France. This law has never prevailed in England.
"A. T."—"Stationary" is the adjective.
"Clio Viator."—Chester.—We do not recommend Sea-Sickness Preventives: Monk Lewis died through using them.
"F. T."—Cambridge.—A Map of the seat of the Indian War appeared in our Journal of March 28.
"An Old Subscriber."—Bearhaven.—"Thule" is, in old geography, the name of a northern island which the old poets supposed to have been the farthest part of the world. "Ultima Thule," (almost Thule), occurs in Virgil's "Georgics," lib 1, line 30: it is now used figuratively for an extreme point.
"G. H. S." is thanked for the offer of the MS; of which, however, we cannot avail ourselves.
"An Original Subscriber."—Athenaeum Club, is thanked for his note.
"An Old Subscriber."—Exeter, and "Veronica."—No. 1 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS appeared May 14, 1842.
"Corinne."—We have not room.
"Antingham."—The College for Civil Engineers, at Putney. The premium to be paid to an Engineer cannot be less than £100.
"H. B."—Aberham.—See one of our late Nos.
"Etonensis."—Great Yarmouth.—Address a note to Mr. Weale, Architectural Library, Holborn.
"W. P. W."—City Road.—Certainly.
"A. G. T."—Bristol.—We cannot assist our Correspondent.
"A Reader."—See the Portrait of Sir Harry Smith, from an original picture, in our present Number.
"H. T. B."—should forward a Sketch.
"J. J. C."—We do not decide wagers.
"Honestus."—Newcastle, is not liable in either case.
"C. D. W."—Belfast.—1. Colonel. 2. Lieutenant-Colonel.
"A Friend."—Messrs. Grindlay and Co., East India Agents, St. Martin's-place, Charing Cross.
"Quero."—Plymouth.—1. Yes. 2. We do not know.
"Amicus Justitia."—should employ a Solicitor.
"A Constant Reader."—Upper Tooting, will find a good supply of Newspapers at Deacon's Coffee-house, Walbrook.
"R. L." is thanked for the Plan, though it was anticipated in our last No.
"H. J. B."—Bristol, should subscribe to the "Chess Player's Chronicle," published monthly. A Seal Engraver will "find" the crest.
"A Subscriber."—Brosely.—The Mediterranean is, as its name implies, an inland sea.
"A Manchester Reader."—Great Britain.
"Zenophon" will shortly receive the Art-Union print.
"W. M. N."—Huddersfield.—We cannot decide without the Sketch before us.
"G. H."—The price of the Panorama of London is 1s. The population of Calcutta is about 220,000; of London, two millions.
"M. P." is recommended to apply to the Secretary to the Subscription.
"G. E. O." must excuse our declining solutions of arithmetical puzzles.
INELIGIBLE.—Lines on April.—Lines, by "M."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1846.

As long as massacre is loyal, it is praiseworthy—or, at least, excusable, and to be but slightly blamed. Such is the inference to be drawn from the answer of the Earl of Aberdeen to the question of Lord Beaumont, whether the Government had received any authentic accounts of the bloody scenes that have occurred in Galicia, under the authority of the "paternal" rulers of Austria, and whether it had, in any way, even in the most delicate style of diplomacy, remonstrated against them. It is difficult for any Power to interfere between another Government and its subjects—that is the excuse always urged against letting the voice of common humanity pierce through the recesses of Cabinets and Councils. The difficulty vanishes, however, when the Government is a weak one, and a stronger neighbour can interfere for its own profit and aggrandisement: then, interference becomes astonishingly easy. But, while the people only suffer, and the rulers are strong, and profit by the cruelty, a whole Christian race might be extirpated before the diplomatists of Europe would pen a remonstrance upon the subject.

This etiquette of statesmen, which restrains them from giving even an opinion condemnatory of each other's oppressions is often carried too far. The speech of the Earl of Aberdeen, on Monday evening, is an instance of it. It was the usual official answer—the stereotyped reply to all similar interpellations. When some very atrocious instance of cruelty is stated as having occurred, and men in office are asked their opinion upon it, they generally plead, either ignorance of the facts, or disbelief of their occurrence, or both together. In either case, it absolves them from the necessity of giving any opinion on the matter.

The press of Europe is teeming with narratives of such atrocity, that we seem to be living again in the times of the fanatic wars of the Hussites, or the Jacquerie of France. A completely organised Government, having at command one of the largest and best organised armies of Europe, cannot put down a revolt in one of its provinces without having recourse to the expedient by which our ancestors exterminated the breed of wolves—paying a price for every bleeding head that might be brought to the authorities, with no questions asked as to whether the savage trophy had been taken from an enemy or not; free license was given to murder, by a Christian and civilised power, one that arrogates to itself the titles of enlightened and paternal! The latest discovered race of savages might furnish the Cabinet of Austria with a lesson of humanity, for we cannot, in the face of so many accounts, all confirming each other, share the Earl of Aberdeen's incredulity. The reason he gives for his disbelief is most singular; he says he has long had the happiness of enjoying the intimacy and friendship of Prince Metternich, the ruler of Austria, and he is confident that Minister would not countenance such proceedings. How, then, have they come to pass? The very extracts from the despatches of the English Envoy at Vienna, confirm the main statements in the public journals, and it is beyond all doubt that the atrocities have been perpetrated. If it is impossible that a Minister can countenance them, and if it is proved that they have taken place, how is the contradiction to be explained? Simply by the fact that all rulers have a double existence, and will do, or permit to be done, in their official capacity, things that, personally, they would shrink from with horror, while we must allow something for ignorance of abuses, and want of means to repress them, even in the most powerful.

Few, however, who know the stern and merciless political despotism of Austria, will be so ready to pronounce on the "impossibility" of the adoption of any measures by those who rule it, when it is thought that that political system is endangered. The whole society of Austria is rotten with the poison of political espionage; and the dungeons of Spielberg bury many a victim, murdered more slowly, but not less surely, than if his head had fallen for the price of blood. Of all that is coldly, meanly, brutally oppressive in the Austrian system, Metternich is the great supporter. He has, almost boundless power, and unlimited physical resources against outbreak; it must have been quite unnecessary to resort to such extraordinary measures for suppressing a revolt which, it now appears, did not include the bulk of the population.

It is absurd to say, from the mere personal character of a great Minister, that the perpetration of cruelties under his authority is impossible. Those who enjoy the "friendship" of so exalted a person as Metternich, of course only see the polished gentleman, the intellectual statesman. But despotism can thrust sharp fangs from beneath the velvet. In his measures, Metternich is merciless and unscrupulous; and it is quite certain that the laws of the country he governs admit of almost any amount of barbarity, in cases of revolt. All deserters may, in Austria, be proclaimed and apprehended, dead or alive; by another statute all rebels are considered deserters: this accounts for all that has occurred in Galicia.

Nothing is impossible when the worst abuses of a bad system are

permitted. A foreign Minister, enjoying the friendship of Sir James Graham, might as boldly say that it was "impossible" he could countenance the acts of officials under his control, through whose mismanagement Englishmen were driven to gnaw the flesh from putrid bones in a union workhouse; personally, and in his private capacity, no doubt, Sir James Graham would view the practice with as much horror as any other English gentleman; yet, as a Minister, he was induced with difficulty to abolish the kind of work that led to this cannibalism. So Prince Metternich's friend may think it "impossible" that he should countenance the massacres of Galicia; and yet, that they have occurred under the direct sanction of the Austrian Government, cannot be doubted.

CONSTITUTIONS and forms of Government seem to flourish only in the countries where they have grown up naturally: if transplanted to another soil they languish and decay. Very few of the many imitations of the English Constitution have prospered: it was, possibly, some lingering admiration of the old Republics of Greece that led the Powers of Europe to give a Constitution to that country when its independence was secured; but the change from the Turkish system to Constitutional forms was too great and too sudden to be successful. The spectacle presented at this moment by Greece is at once shocking and ludicrous: the latter aspect of affairs was strikingly presented to the House of Commons on Tuesday evening. England is mixed up with the other Powers in what is called the Greek Loan; and, in reference to this, Mr. B. Cochrane read to the House the last "Official Statement" of the Greek Minister of Finance: it reads like a burlesque on "responsible" government; nothing richer is so to be found in farce or comedy, old or new: it is a letter from the Minister to the Greek Chamber, and runs thus:—

Gentlemen,—Some days ago you sent for me to give you some account of the state of our finances, and I excused myself, on the plea of having just taken office. I now come down to this House to tell you that the Finance Department is in a complete state of disorganization and paralysis; that no accounts exist either as to the revenue or the expenditure; and that it will be utterly impossible to furnish you with anything in the shape of a correct budget. In consequence of the dishonesty and incapacity of the public functionaries, the public accounts are in a state of chaos. All that Mr. Proveligio and others have told you, respecting every honest man having been dismissed, and of the spoliation of the public money at Syra, and elsewhere, is perfectly true. Millions are due to the State; and we do not know who are our debtors, as the revenue books have disappeared. This is the financial statement I have to make.

Every one must feel the justice of Sir Robert Peel's remark, that, "if there is a frank and candid Chancellor of the Exchequer in Europe, it is the Chancellor of the Exchequer for Greece." They must also feel the force of his conclusion, that, under such circumstances, his hopes of the payment of the interest of our debt are not very sanguine.

In a state of society that admits of the possibility of such a state of things, the forms of a Constitutional Government must be a mockery.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Thursday Evening (From our own Correspondent).—Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Royal Family, visited the Royal aviary, between nine and ten this morning, remaining there for upwards of an hour, and returning to the Castle across the private plantations in the Home Park. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty, at the Castle, this morning. Her Majesty and Prince Albert took a carriage airing this afternoon, in a pony phaeton and pair. The Royal Family, attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, were taken for a carriage airing at the same time.

HER MAJESTY'S RETURN TO WINDSOR.—On Wednesday, the Queen and Prince Albert and the Royal children left Buckingham Palace for Windsor, where they arrived at four o'clock in the afternoon.

PRESENT TO HER MAJESTY.—Mrs. John Valpy, of King-street, Jersey, has presented to her Majesty, a magnificent pincushion, worked by herself, with thousands of pins, representing the Imperial crown, the stars of different orders, &c., richly ornamented with gold and silver. Her Majesty has been most graciously pleased to accept the elegant present.

ANOTHER ROYAL VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—We learn that her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert will, at the commencement of the autumn, again repair to Scotland, to pass some weeks in the Highlands. It is said that, while in that portion of her dominions, the Queen and the Prince Consort intend to visit several of the resident aristocracy. We believe the Queen will principally reside at Blair Atholl, the beautiful seat of the Duke of Atholl.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—The Queen Dowager has taken Blenheim Palace of the Duke of Marlborough, and intends residing at it. It is said that his Grace intends leaving England for a few years. It is the intention of the Queen Dowager, attended by a limited retinue, to go on a visit to their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Meiningen and her Majesty's other illustrious relatives in Germany in the course of the approaching summer, and her Majesty will prolong her *sejour* abroad for about three months at furthest. It is said that his Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen purposes to remain in this country until the period of Queen Adelaide's departure, when the Prince will return to his patrimonial domains in company with his illustrious aunt.

THE ELEVATIONS TO THE PEERAGE.—The Gazette of Tuesday night contained her Majesty's letters-patent, elevating Sir Henry Hardinge and Sir Hugh Gough to the Peerage: the former by the title of Viscount Hardinge of King's Newton, in the County of Derby, and the latter by that of Baron Gough of Ching-keang-foo, in China, and of Maharajpore and the Sutlej, in the East Indies.

SIR GEORGE MURRAY.—We are glad to hear that the statements in some of the papers as to the illness of the Master-General of the Ordnance are exaggerations. The real fact is, that Sir George Murray has for some time past been making progress towards a complete recovery, and during the whole period of his indisposition he has transacted his official business daily, the sole difference being, that he has done so at his own residence, instead of the office in Pall-mall.

SIR ROBERT PEELE'S DEPARTURE FOR HIS COUNTRY SEAT.—Sir Robert Peel left town on Thursday morning, by the 11 o'clock train of the London and Birmingham Railway, for his seat, Drayton Manor, Staffordshire.

PRIVY COUNCIL.—The Queen held a Privy Council on Monday afternoon at Buckingham Palace. It was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord President, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Cabinet Ministers. At the Council, the Archbishop of Canterbury was directed to prepare a form of thanksgiving for the recent victories in the East Indies. (The prayer will be found under the head of the Church.)

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

FORM OF PRAYER FOR THE LATE VICTORIES IN INDIA.

The following is the form of thanksgiving to be used in the churches to-morrow for the late victories in India:—

"A FORM OF PRAYER AND THANKSGIVING TO ALMIGHTY GOD.
"O Lord God of Hosts, in whose hand is power and might irresistible, we, Thine unworthy servants, most humbly acknowledge Thy goodness in the victories lately vouchsafed to the armies of our Sovereign over a host of barbarous invaders, who sought to spread desolation over fruitful and populous provinces enjoying the blessings of peace under the protection of the British Crown. We bless Thee, O Merciful Lord, for having brought to a speedy and prosperous issue a war, to which no occasion had been given by injustice on our part, or apprehension of injury at our hands. To Thee, O Lord, we ascribe the glory. It was Thy wisdom which guided the counsels, Thy power which strengthened the hands, of those whom it pleased Thee to use as Thy instruments in the discomfiture of the lawless aggressor, and the frustration of his ambitious designs. From Thee alone cometh the victory, and the spirit of moderation and mercy in the day of success. Continue, we beseech Thee, to go forth with our armies, whenever they are called into battle in a righteous cause; and dispose the hearts of their leaders to exact nothing more from the vanquished than is necessary for the maintenance of peace, and security against violence and rapine.

"Above all, give Thy grace to those who preside in the councils of our Sovereign, and administer the concerns of her widely-extended dominions, that they may apply all their endeavours to the purposes designed by Thy good Providence in committing such power to their hands, the temporal and spiritual benefit of the nations intrusted to their care.

"And whilst Thou preservest our distant possessions from the horrors of war, give us peace and plenty at home, that the earth may yield her increase, and that we, Thy servants, receiving Thy blessings with thankfulness and gladness of heart, may dwell together in unity, and faithfully serve Thee, to Thy honour and glory, through Jesus Christ our Lord, to whom, with Thee and the Holy Ghost, belong all dominion and power, both in heaven and earth, now and for ever. Amen."

OXFORD.

To-day, being the last day of term, a Congregation was held in the morning, when the following degrees were conferred:—
Masters of Arts.—Rev. John Yattman, University; Rev. John Gray, Balliol; Rev. John O'Brien, Queen's; Rev. James Hughes, Jesus.
Mr. Henry Poole Ryder Sanford, of Balliol College, was yesterday elected to the vacant Lusby Scholarship.

ACCIDENT TO MR. HERAPATH.—Mr. Herapath, of Bristol, the analytical chemist, met with a serious accident on Wednesday (last week). While operating upon some fulminating silver, it suddenly exploded, and burnt his face so severely, that, for a time, it was feared he would be deprived of the sight of the left eye at least. He is progressing favourably.

POSTSCRIPT.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT LIMEHOUSE.

Between four and five o'clock yesterday morning a most terrific fire broke out in Three-colt-street, Limehouse, near the Church. The fire was not extinguished before six houses fell a prey to the flames and eight others were seriously damaged. The fire was first discovered in the lower part of the premises of Mr. Hunt, cheesemonger, 40, Three-colt-street, which, in a short time, enveloped the entire building. The inmates having escaped with great difficulty, the greater part of the building, as well as the adjoining ones, being wood, the fire spread with the utmost rapidity, and in a few minutes Nos. 39 and 40 shared the same fate. About twelve or fourteen houses were destroyed and partly consumed, the unfortunate inmates of several of them having escaped in a state of nudity, while others were only able to save a few things, with but little of their furniture. The engines having at length been got to work, and a plentiful supply of water obtained, the firemen, by about five o'clock, succeeded in stopping the further progress of the flames.

The following is the official report of the houses destroyed and damaged:—No. 40, Three-colt-street, Mr. Kent, cheesemonger, destroyed; Nos. 41 and 42, Mr. Elmes, butcher, ditto; No. 39, Mr. Paris, King's Arms, all destroyed but the cellar; No. 38, Messrs. Haywood and Greenwood, grocers, ditto; No. 1, Mr. Mayes, King's Head, seriously damaged; No. 1, Limehouse-lane, Mr. Cricklet, fishmonger, ditto; No. 2, Mr. Cocks, fishmonger, partially destroyed; No. 3, Mr. Gardiner, grocer, ditto; No. 95, Mr. Browne, pastry-cook, ditto; No. 96, Mr. Hyde, fishmonger, ditto; No. 97, Mr. Deats, dealer in china; No. 98, Mr. Reeves, pastry-cook; and No. 99, empty, all destroyed. The damage done is estimated at about £2000. No information can be obtained as to the cause of the fire.

RICHMOND ELECTION.—The nomination of candidates for the borough of Richmond took place on Wednesday, when, there being no opposition to Mr. Rich, a show of hands was taken, and he was declared elected. The hon. gentleman briefly thanked the electors.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.—We have a letter from our correspondent at Madrid, which informs us of the actual resignation of Narvaez; and, what is of still more consequence, it appears that the resignation was accepted by the Queen. M. Isturitz is President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Armero, Minister of Marine; M. Egana remains as Minister of Justice; M. Mon is in the Finances.

THE WEST INDIES.—The *Aeon* has arrived with the West India Mail. The papers do not contain any intelligence of importance. The latest dates brought by the *Aeon* are as follow:—Tampico, Feb. 25; Honduras, Feb. 26; Carthagena, Feb. 27; Chagres, Feb. 27; Vera Cruz, March 2; Demerara, March 5; Trinidad, March 7; La Guayra, March 7; Havannah, March 10; Jamaica, March 11; Barbadoes, March 13; Grenada, March 14; St. Thomas, March 17; and Bermuda, March 24.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

LIABILITY OF PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.—At Liverpool, on Saturday, a case was tried before Mr. Justice Patteson, Minshull v. Southern. It was an action brought by a tradesman of Liverpool, against a provisional director, for goods sold and delivered, and work done for the Railway; to which defendant pleaded he was not liable. Mr. Wilkins stated the case. This was an action brought by Mr. Samuel Minshull, an engraver and printer in Liverpool, against Mr. Southern, for a large quantity of engraving, scrip books, plans, sections, and maps, furnished to the directors of the Liverpool and Bolton Direct Railway; and the sum sought was £401 11s. 11d. The defendant is a gentleman of considerable wealth, and the proprietor of extensive coal mines, and a member of the Provisional Committee and Executive Committee of the Railway. It would turn out that this gentleman embarked in this speculation with great zeal, as the line was to pass by his coal-works, and he anticipated that it would put a great deal of money into his pocket, and was then one of the most active promoters of the railway; but, when the day of adversity came, he sought to avoid the consequences. The first prospectus of the Company was issued on the 13th of September, last year; it was to have £500,000 capital, in £25,000 shares, of £20 each; and the deposit was £2 per share, and the prospectus set forth the shares of the Provisional Directors. The first meeting was on the 23rd of September, and almost immediately after the defendant became an applicant for 100 shares, which were allotted to him; and he was asked to allow his name to appear as one of the Provisional Committee. Defendant wrote a letter in reply, stating it would give him great pleasure in promoting the success of the line, and consenting to be on the Provisional Committee; and when 100 shares each were allotted to the Board of Directors, defendant received his quota for the rest. He showed an active disposition for promoting the interests of the line, and waited on the agent of Sir Wm. Massey Stanley, W. Jackson, Esq., and J. Laird, Esq., of Birkenhead, directors of the Leeds and Liverpool Railway, to induce them to take up the Liverpool and Bolton, and make it an auxiliary line to theirs. He also went to Mr. Foote, the superintendent of the goods department at the grand junction, to induce him to use every means in his power to obtain for the Liverpool and Bolton the support of that Company. In December the share market began to decline, and as the winter approached the defendant's ardour began to freeze in reference to the line. The Company eventually had to wind up their affairs, and the defendant was a defaulter, having never paid anything on his shares. Mr. W. A. Barrow, solicitor for the Company, was examined at considerable length, when Mr. Baines said that he would not trouble the Court any longer, a verdict for the plaintiff having been agreed to be taken on certain conditions. The Jury accordingly returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £401 11s.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

A CHILD SCALDED TO DEATH WITH COFFEE.—On Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Joseph Payne held an inquest at the Goldsmiths' Arms, Southwark-bridge-road, on the body of Mary Anne Fowler, aged three years and a half. The deceased, on Saturday morning last, was standing before the fireplace, when an elder brother, in dressing himself, accidentally knocked over a coffee-pot, standing on the hob of the grate, and the boiling liquid falling upon the deceased, she was dreadfully scalded from the shoulder to the hip. She was immediately taken to Mr. Masterman's, a surgeon, who prescribed the usual remedies, but the deceased expired on Sunday last. Verdict, "Accidental death."

LOSS OF A TOWING STEAMER AND CREW.—On Saturday night the *Waterwitch* towing steam vessel, belonging to Leith, was lost, with all hands, by coming into collision with a schooner, at the entrance of the Frith of Forth. Since then the wreck has been discovered lying in fourteen fathoms water, within a short distance of the Orkney rock. That her crew met with a watery grave, there cannot be a doubt: they were, it is reported, six in number—Mr. Pydre, the master, who partly owned the ill-fated vessel; two seamen, a fireman, and two apprentice boys. Mr. Pydre has left a widow and children.

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT happened on Thursday morning, about half-past eleven o'clock, in West-street, Soho. As a coal-wagon, belonging to Mr. Brent, Cannon Wharf, Parliament-street, was passing, a boy, about ten years of age, in playing with the drag-chain, fell under one of the hind wheels, and was instantly killed, the wheel passing completely over his body. He was conveyed, lifeless, to Charing-cross Hospital.

RAILWAY GUARD KILLED.—On Tuesday, James Sunderland, one of the railway guards on the Halifax branch line to North Dean, was killed while proceeding with the eleven A.M. train from Halifax. He had been in conversation only the moment before the fatal occurrence with one of the passengers, while attending to the break. Upon arriving near the bridge crossing the canal, he got out of the carriage, and seizing hold of the iron rail on the carriage, stooped down for some purpose or other, his back being turned to the engine; while thus leaning from the carriage, the back part of his head came in violent contact with the battlement of the bridge, bespattering it with his blood. He was knocked off the carriage, and falling under the wheels his right leg was terribly mutilated. The accident was not discovered by any one in the train until it arrived at North Dean, when the engine was detached, and sent in search of the body. Two men, however, who happened to be in the wood close by, and witnessed the accident, ran immediately to give assistance, but upon reaching the spot found that Sunderland was quite dead.

THE ROBBERY OF LORD BURLEIGH'S JEWELLERY, AT CAMBRIDGE.—At the general quarter session of Cambridge, on Tuesday, Edward Ellisbury, who was indicted for stealing from the rooms of Lord Burleigh, at St. John's College, jewellery, &c., of the value of from £40 to 50, was tried and found guilty, but recommended to mercy by the Jury, on account of his previous good character. The Recorder sentenced him to seven years' transportation.

DROWNING OF AN INFANT, AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY ITS MOTHER.—Sinford, about half-way on the road between Cheltenham and Northleach, has been the scene of a melancholy incident, the result entirely of domestic dissensions. At an inquest held on Tuesday, the following particulars transpired:—In the adjoining village of Sevenhampton, a labourer, named John Newman, with his wife, Jane Newman, their four children, and an infant, lived in the same house with the young man's father and family. The latter appear, for some time past, to have made the young wife's position extremely unhappy, and, about a fortnight ago, even her husband struck her a violent blow, the object of her father and sister-in-law being avowedly to drive her and her family from the house. At length, on Saturday last, after having been entirely silent for two days, she went out, taking with her her children, all of whom she left with a neighbour, except an infant, with whom she proceeded, as she said, towards Dowseswell. Between eight and nine o'clock, however, on that morning, as Mr. Samuel Dyer, a miller residing at Sinford, was passing his mill-pond, he saw a female, in an erect position, and proceeding still further into the stream. When he first saw her, she was bending forward, which she did several times, as if she was dipping something into the water, and, at length, when she had got about ten yards from the bank, she plunged into the stream head foremost. Mr. Dyer immediately procured assistance, and, after a lapse of fifteen minutes, she was brought to the bank apparently lifeless. In the mean time one of the men perceived that the body of an infant was lying at the bottom of the stream, and on its being extricated from the mud, it proved to be dead. Medical assistance was procured, and, in about two hours, the unfortunate woman was with difficulty resuscitated. The Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Jane Newman, for the death by drowning of her infant child.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF SIR JOHN ROSS.—The veteran arctic navigator has undergone his last examination at the BANKRUPTCY COURT. The case had been adjourned for the appointment of assignees, and also for the attendance of some witnesses. The latter, however, did not appear. It was clearly shown that he was entitled to be deemed a trading bankrupt. After the assignees had been appointed, &c., the bankrupt was declared to have passed his examination, and was ordered to receive his protection.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A letter from Cracow, of the 23rd ult., states that the number of persons now imprisoned there on charges connected with the late revolt is 570, and that a reward of 4000 florins has been offered for the apprehension of Bem-broski, who was secretary to the dictator, but who, according to some accounts, was killed at Podgorze.

"A magnificent fête" says *Le Railway*, "is talked of, which is to be given at the Champ-de-Mars by all the railroad companies, when the Havre, Northern, and Vierzon railways shall be inaugurated. The administrators of all the lines now open or being executed, will be summoned to participate in it. It will be a sort of federal fête of industry."

John Oliver Richer, the once celebrated rope-dancer, died at Swindon last week, aged 73 years.

The Emperor of Russia, attended by Count Orloff and General Adlerberg, left St. Petersburg on the 19th ult., for Moscow. His Imperial Majesty's two younger sons, the Grand Dukes Nicholas and Michael, left the Russian capital, accompanied by General Filossosoff, the day previous, to await the arrival of their illustrious father at Moscow.

The *Cape Frontier Times*, of the 27th of January, contains the following racy sketch of her Madagascar Majesty:—"Captain Kelly, of the *Conway*, had received a letter from the Queen Ranavaloa Majaka, in which she complains bitterly of the behaviour of both English and French commandants. The Queen Ranavaloa Majaka thinks very odd of their interfering in her own affairs, and asks how Queen Victoria and Louis Philippe would take it if she were to meddle with their countries. She asserts that she has as much right to nail her enemy's head at the end of the pole, as the Queen Victoria to send her prisoners to exile. Besides, the first gun has not been fired by her, and, consequently, more than ever she maintains her orders, which are, that no traders will ever be admitted into her country unless they take the oath as Madagascar subjects."

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Thomas Lovell, her Majesty's Consul at the Austrian Italian States, expired on the 24th ultimo, at Venice, in the 70th year of his age. He was appointed to the office in 1834, and had been similarly engaged previously. He held the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the Continent.

According to a letter from Portugal, it seems that the intrigues of the Jesuits in that kingdom have taken a most serious character. If the Government does not promptly interfere, Portugal may become the theatre of disastrous events. It is said that the principal agents of these intrigues receive their instructions from Paris and Madrid. An agent is said to have arrived recently at this latter capital, charged to redouble activity.

The commencement of the works of the intended railroad from Louvain (Belgium) to the Sambre, took place last week with the usual ceremonies. Amongst the authorities present on the occasion was M. De Bavay, the Secretary-General, but now Minister of Public Works. Soon after the arrival at Louvain of the train from Brussels, M. de Bavay dug up the first spadeful of earth with a silver spade, richly carved and engraved, which was presented to him by the directors.

A letter from Hamburg, of the 27th of March, says:—"The modifications in the English tariff, permitting the importation of cattle and of all kinds of meat into Great Britain free of duty, have had an effect on our market. The prices of meat have risen in Hamburg and its environs to such a degree, that the middle classes feel the effects, and the poor can scarcely make any purchases. Merchants engaged in the Transatlantic trade also experience the consequences of this rise, for the price of salt meat is thirty per cent. higher than it was last year."

A letter from Berlin, dated March 27, says:—"We learn from good authority, that the receipts of the Zollverein for 1845 are considerably higher than for 1844. It is said that sugar, coffee, and other Colonial produce, have produced a million of thalers more than last year. However, the sum produced by sugar was considerably reduced by the amount of the premiums of export, reaching a sum of about 400,000 thalers. Undoubtedly, sugar refineries are at present the most flourishing undertakings in the whole Zollverein, notwithstanding the competition made to them through Holland of a sort of exceedingly fine moist sugar, which scarcely requires refining."

A letter from Venice dated March 26, says:—"The bridge over the Lagune, at Venice, and the railway thence to Vicenza are open on the Milan side. The railway has lately been opened as far as Triviglio; and within the last month or two Government has taken the whole out of the company's into its own hands, in order to complete the line from Venice to Milan within a reasonable time. The works on the Vienna and Trieste Railway (which has been open from the former place to Gratz for some time), have suddenly been interrupted by the breaking out of the typhus in a most malignant form amongst the workmen employed between Marburg and Laybach."

Accounts from Königsberg, dated March 17, from the relatives of the late Dr. Friedrich Wilhelm Bessel, announce the decease of that distinguished astronomer. Perhaps no individual has contributed so much to the advancement of the science of astronomy, during the present century, as this distinguished and excellent man. The health of Professor Bessel had been declining for some years, and the letters state that he died peacefully, after long suffering, in the 62nd year of his age.

The reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha incurred some danger, on the 31st ult., at Marseilles. His horses having run away, the Prince jumped out of the carriage, and fell on the road. Fortunately he escaped with only a contusion on the leg. The *Sud* of Marseilles states, that his Royal Highness is to embark in the *Amsterdam* steamer for Malaga, whence he intends visiting the Alhambra, on his way to Lisbon.

The portion of the Northern Railway between Lille, Arras, and Valenciennes, with a point of intersection at Douai, was opened on Wednesday (last week) to the public. The receipts of the day were to be given to the poor. The service is organised, with three departures per day from each of the extremities. The trains arrived at the same time at Douai, where the passengers exchange places. The works on the part of the line between Amiens and Arras are urged on actively. A single way is finished between Paris and Amiens, and the second one is drawing towards its close.

A letter from Athens, dated March 21, gives a most fearful picture of the state of Greece. It states "that King Otho is a mere puppet in the hands of rapacious and venal ministers, deeply identified with French principles, and engaged, for reasons they best know why, in forwarding French interests. Never in modern days were known such cruelties and atrocities as are committed in this country. Hot eggs are placed under the armpits of women, and men are roasted alive on wooden spits to induce them to divulge the supposed or suspected repositories of hidden treasure. All those unheard-of atrocities are permitted by the Government to pass with perfect impunity; so much so, indeed, that crime is now at a premium."

We learn from Dantzic, 28th ult., that the Austrian Government has prohibited the export of corn from Galicia.

According to a recent decree of the Government of Lima, any stranger can marry a Peruvian, establish himself at Peru, and possess lands without losing his nationality. This annuls a former decree of a contrary nature. Many of the republics of South America intend following the example of Peru.

Intelligence has been received from the Isle of Bourbon to Dec. 25. It appears that on the 23rd some disturbances had taken place in the island. The blacks having assembled in the St. André district, and committed some ravages in the rural properties, it was found necessary to call out the gendarmerie, and sixty negroes were taken to prison. The next day the colony was on the alert, the military received cartridges, and the posts were all doubled. The fears of a rising caused the Governor to forbid the celebration of the midnight mass for Christmas Day.

A French paper states that a very lamentable occurrence took place last week at Werden, between Sarrebruck and Sarrelouis. A ferry boat with 50 passengers, of all ages and both sexes, and two carriages with horses harnessed to them, returning from Market, was sunk, after having struck violently against the bank, and only five persons were saved, the rest perishing in the Sarre. This catastrophe is attributed to the carelessness of the ferrymen and the breaking of the chain, when the rapidity of the current hurried away the boat, and the shrieks of the females alarming the horses, they moved to one side of the boat, which overbalanced, and sunk.

A Vienna letter of the 29th ult., states that the peasants of Galicia have refused to continue to perform the forced labours imposed upon them by the laws, and have assembled in tumultuous groups.

The *Independence* of Brussels, of Sunday, states that M. Van de Weyer had given in his resignation as Ambassador to London, but that he had been induced by the King to withdraw it.

The *Brussels Gazette*, of April 4, says—"We regret to have to announce the melancholy death of the Hon. E. Astley, brother to Lord Hastings, who was found drowned, on Thursday last, in the Ourthe."

A letter from Lemberg, of the 26th ult., says:—"Recently, 200 refugee insurgents from Cracow marched from Tuchow to Tarnow with a number of the peasantry, whom, by acts of violence, when seduction was found to be ineffectual, they had induced to join them; but as soon as these peasants came within view of the Austrian bayonets, they turned upon the rebels, killed many of them, and made the rest prisoners. With the exception of this incident, and attempts at plunder in Baronow and Frystack, public tranquillity has not been disturbed."

The *Havre Journal* of Saturday says:—"The Prince de Joinville arrived here yesterday evening, from Caen, by the *Calvados* steamer. After witnessing the launch of the *Passe-Portout*, at Nantes, and paying a hasty visit to Lorient and Brest, his Royal Highness left the latter port by a Government steamer for Cherbourg. He at first intended to come direct to Havre, but the fear of being detained in his voyage by the regulations of our port determined him to land at Cherbourg. After sleeping at the Hotel de l'Amirauté, he started this morning for Paris."

A letter from Algiers gives details of the recapture from the Arabs of Captain Lacoste, and the death of M. Levi, the interpreter. The writer states that when Abd-el-Kader was obliged to fly, leaving his prisoners and baggage behind him, he ordered the captain and M. Levi to be tied to their horses, and an Arab was appointed to kill them both. M. Levi received several wounds, more than one of which were mortal. Captain Lacoste, after being five times fired at and missed, received at last a pistol ball in the side, which broke one of his ribs, and another in the thigh. He would have been massacred, but for the timely arrival of the Goum, which cut his assailant to pieces. The captain had another escape; for, being in the Arab dress, he was for a moment taken for one of the enemy; but, happily, he made himself known by his voice. He has been attended with the utmost care, and there is every reason to hope that he will recover.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The present week is one in which neither the national taste nor the national custom give popularity to the pursuit of amusement. In keeping with this honourable breach of the ordinary observance, our present notice will be rather prospective than historic. There was, indeed, a passage of horse-racing on Moulsey Hurst, and certain pleasure parties for the purpose of steeple-chasing in the vicinity of Windsor. In the latter the guests were said to have been up to their necks in mud: in the former things did not come off on velvet either. The site of Hampton races is one of the most picturesque and rurally pretty in reach of the metropolis. It is very hard, for this cause, that the citizens of London should be required to pay for their peeping after a *modus* no where else existing. Last week the noble stand and the fair downs of Epsom were thrown open to the public gratis: this week, for the privilege of going on the Hurst, they charged you half-a-crown for a one-horse chaise. At Epsom the sport was a credit to those by whom it was got up: at Hampton there was not a race above the average of a leather plate: the meeting, in fact, was a contribution from the officers stationed at Hampton Court. Unless they ease their "nailing" system, we can see in their future fortunes another edition of the story about the goose that laid the golden eggs

Easter, the chartered season of sport and revel, will of course overflow with good things. The holiday folks will be at their wits' end for time even to taste a little of the treats which solicit them, and the lovers of sporting will have wherewithal to pick and choose from. Hunting, indeed, is on its last legs; the Queen's celebrate their final gala for the season on Monday, at Stoke Common. For the East-Enders, peradventure there may be an attempt to renovate the Epping Hunt; but, virtually, the chase has brought its operations to a close; foxes no longer are in season, like oysters, during every month with an R in it. Foremost among National Sports will be the turf.

The Craven Meeting, at Newmarket, which commences on Monday, is the overture, properly speaking, to the serious business of the course. It comes in, as befits its April existence, with cloud and shine. For the first time for 32 years, it will be without its once famous Riddlesworth, a stake that whilom has exercised no mean influence on the Derby. It also appears under an accession of patronage that augurs well for the future. New names—when those of good men and true—are most welcome to the Newmarket lists. This year, as subscribers to the principal stakes, there are—among the superlatively good—Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Colonel Wyndham, Sir W. W. Wynn, Sir R. W. Bulkeley, and Mr. Phillimore, first appearances in that character, or nearly so. There can be no doubt but that racing is in the ascendant. At this meeting there will be between twenty and thirty races, and although, in some instances, the funds will be short, the sports, from the unusually forward state of the stables, must be over the general average. It will bring out a good many Derby nominations, and is certain to affect the betting. Beside the Newmarket Craven, during Easter week, Catterick Bridge Races take place; one of the lions of the northern turf season, in the spring of the year.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The betting took a very comprehensive range this afternoon, and as the Newmarket Handicap had the effect of elevating Coranna, who many thought would be kept for Chester, to the premiership, Arthur, Beaumont, Spur, the Nike filly, being also in good estimation; as many others were fancied, we may anticipate a brilliant field at the starting post. Very little was done on the Chester Cup; and not much on the Derby, with the exception of The Traverser and Tom Tulloch, who were in great demand. We have to submit an unusually full list of prices:—

NEWMARKET HANDICAP.		
13 to 1 agst Coranna	20 to 1 agst Rowland Hill	25 to 1 agst I-am-not-aware (taken)
15 to 1 agst Arthur	20 to 1 agst Marquis of Conyngham	30 to 1 agst Rosa
16 to 1 agst Spur	20 to 1 agst Woldog	30 to 1 agst Queen of Tyne(t)
16 to 1 agst Nike filly	20 to 1 agst Dexterous	30 to 1 agst Wee Pus
16 to 1 agst Beaumont	25 to 1 agst Sir Digory Diddle	22 to 1 agst Young Lochinvar
20 to 1 agst Thrapston (t)		
CHESTER CUP.		
12 to 1 agst Weatherbit	25 to 1 agst Miss Burns	30 to 1 agst Mermald (t)
12 to 1 agst Sweetmeat	25 to 1 agst Crim. Con.	50 to 1 agst Redstreak (t)
20 to 1 agst Best Bower	25 to 1 agst Hope	50 to 1 agst Pedometer (t)
22 to 1 agst Clumsy	25 to 1 agst Vitula	50 to 1 agst St. Lawrence (t)
TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKE.		
4 to 1 agst Iago	8 to 1 agst Tibthorpe (t)	
DERBY.		
4 to 1 agst Sting	20 to 1 agst The Traverser (t)	25 to 1 agst Tibthorpe
12 to 1 agst Brocardo	25 to 1 agst Iago	25 to 1 agst Tom Tulloch
OAKS.		
7 to 1 agst Colonel Peel's lot (t)	9 to 1 agst Vanish (t)	20 to 1 agst Fantastic (t)
	13 to 1 agst Queen Anne (t)	25 to 1 agst Laundry Maid

THURSDAY.—The length of our quotations will show that the subscribers were not inactive. So formidable a list has not appeared for some time, nor one, perhaps, so much calculated to give an erroneous idea of the extent of the betting. To prevent this, we should state that, although nearly every arrival mentioned was backed, only three or four for each stake were really in demand. Thus, the five leading favourites were in considerable estimation for the Newmarket Handicap—Sweetmeat, Best Bower, Vitula, and Pedometer, for the Chester Cup, and Tom Tulloch (an immense "pot"), Traverser, and Humdrum, for the Derby. Brocardo went back to 16 to 1, but was backed in quarters that incline us to suspect that he is destined to see a much better day. The following were the averages, at the close of a very long afternoon:—

NEWMARKET HANDICAP.		
10 to 1 agst Coranna	16 to 1 agst Spur (t)	25 to 1 agst Rowland Hill
14 to 1 agst Marquis of Conyngham (t)	16 to 1 agst Dexterous (t)	25 to 1 agst Sauty (t)
15 to 1 agst Arthur (t)	20 to 1 agst Wee Pot	25 to 1 agst Little Vulgar Boy
	20 to 1 agst Thrapston	
The Nike filly is declared not to start.		
2000 GUINEAS STAKE.		
9 to 2 agst Iago (t)	16 to 1 agst Tom Tulloch	16 to 1 agst Smuggler Bill (t)
CHESTER CUP.		
13 to 1 agst Weatherbit	30 to 1 agst Crim Con	50 to 1 agst Connaught
14 to 1 agst Sweetmeat (t)	30 to 1 agst Pedometer	50 to 1 agst Ranger
18 to 1 agst Best Bower	40 to 1 agst St. Laurence	50 to 1 agst Billy Purvis (t)
20 to 1 agst Vitula	40 to 1 agst Hope	66 to 1 agst Glossy (t)
25 to 1 agst Miss Burns	45 to 1 agst Redstreak (t)	100 to 1 agst Petit Morceau (t)
30 to 1 agst Fitzallen	50 to 1 agst Whinstone (t)	
DERBY.		
16 to 1 agst Brocardo (t)	22 to 1 agst Iago	20 to 1 agst Malcolm
18 to 1 agst Tom Tulloch	25 to 1 agst Tibthorpe	45 to 1 agst Tugnot
20 to 1 agst The Traverser (t)	28 to 1 agst Humdrum (t)	
OAKS.		
7 to 1 agst Col. Peel's lot	23 to 1 agst Laundry Maid (t)	25 to 1 agst Mowerina (t)
9 to 1 agst Vanish (t)		

THE EMPEROR'S CUP.

Even bet between Alarm and Mentor.

HAMPTON RACES.—MONDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, 5 ft, and 25 added.

Mr. E. Haworth's John Davis, 11st 7lb (Owner) 1
Mr. Blaney's Mavourneen, 11st 7lb (Owner) 2
Match £100, one mile-and-a-half.—Mr. Smithson's Rob Roy, 9st 7lb (May) beat Captain Bayly's gr m by Drone, 9st.

The Hurdle Stakes of 5 sovs each, and 25 added.

Mr. R. Y. Shipley's Brunette, aged, 11st 7lb .. (Mr. Roland) 1
Lord A. Lennox's Barnaby Rudge, 11st 7lb (Owner) 2

Handicap Hurdle Stakes, of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 30 added.

Capt. Barnett's Boxkeeper, 11st. (Bradley) 1
Mr. Williams's Limerick, 10st 10lb (Owner) 2

A Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, and 10 added, was won easily by Mr. Rowland's Adrian, beating Lord Glamis's Bob Booty and Mr. Slade's Ascot.

The Scurry Stakes, of 3 sovs each, with a Purse added, were won by Mr. Rowland's Adrian (Owner), beating Mr. Beck's Punch, and Mr. May's Salthish.

The weather was very unfavourable, but the attendance tolerably good.

THE WINDSOR STEEPLE CHASES.—TUESDAY.

The ground chosen by the Stewards (Viscount Neville, Hon. R. N. Lawley, and Albert Ricardo, Esq.) to be ridden over this year, was in Buckinghamshire, and the start in a meadow about a quarter of a mile from Eton College, the booths being erected in Chalvey Field, which, in addition to its being selected as the spot for coming in, commanded an admirable view of the whole line of country. The fences to be taken were sixteen in number, in addition to the Chalvey Ditch, and another brook at coming in.

Notwithstanding the heavy rains had rendered the ground exceedingly heavy for the horses, and disagreeable to the sportsmen, the company was more numerous than any former occasion. The first race was—

The Household Brigade Cup, value £100, with subscriptions of £10 each.
Mr. Hesketh na. g g Warwick (Capt. Powell) 1
Mr. Wingfield's b m Esmeralda (Capt. Peel) 2
This was an admirable race, the winner taking the lead, which he kept throughout.

A Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, p.p., with 25 added.

Mr. J. Elmore's Aristides (Mr. Roland) 1
Mr. W. Williamson's ch g The Ranger (Sait) 2
Won easy.

A Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, with a sum added from the fund.

Lord Brownlow Cecil's ch g Gillyray (Owner) 1
Lord Glamis's b g Tomboy (Owner) 2

SECOND DAY.—WEDNESDAY.

A Handicap Sweepstakes of £25 each, with £100 added.

Capt. Powell's br g Salute (Owner) 1
Sir H. H. Bruce's br h Evergreen (Bradley) 2

The Aristocratic Steeple Chase of £10 each, with £20 added.

Lord Glamis's b g Satan (Owner) 1
Mr. Hesketh's na g g Warwick (Capt. Powell) 2

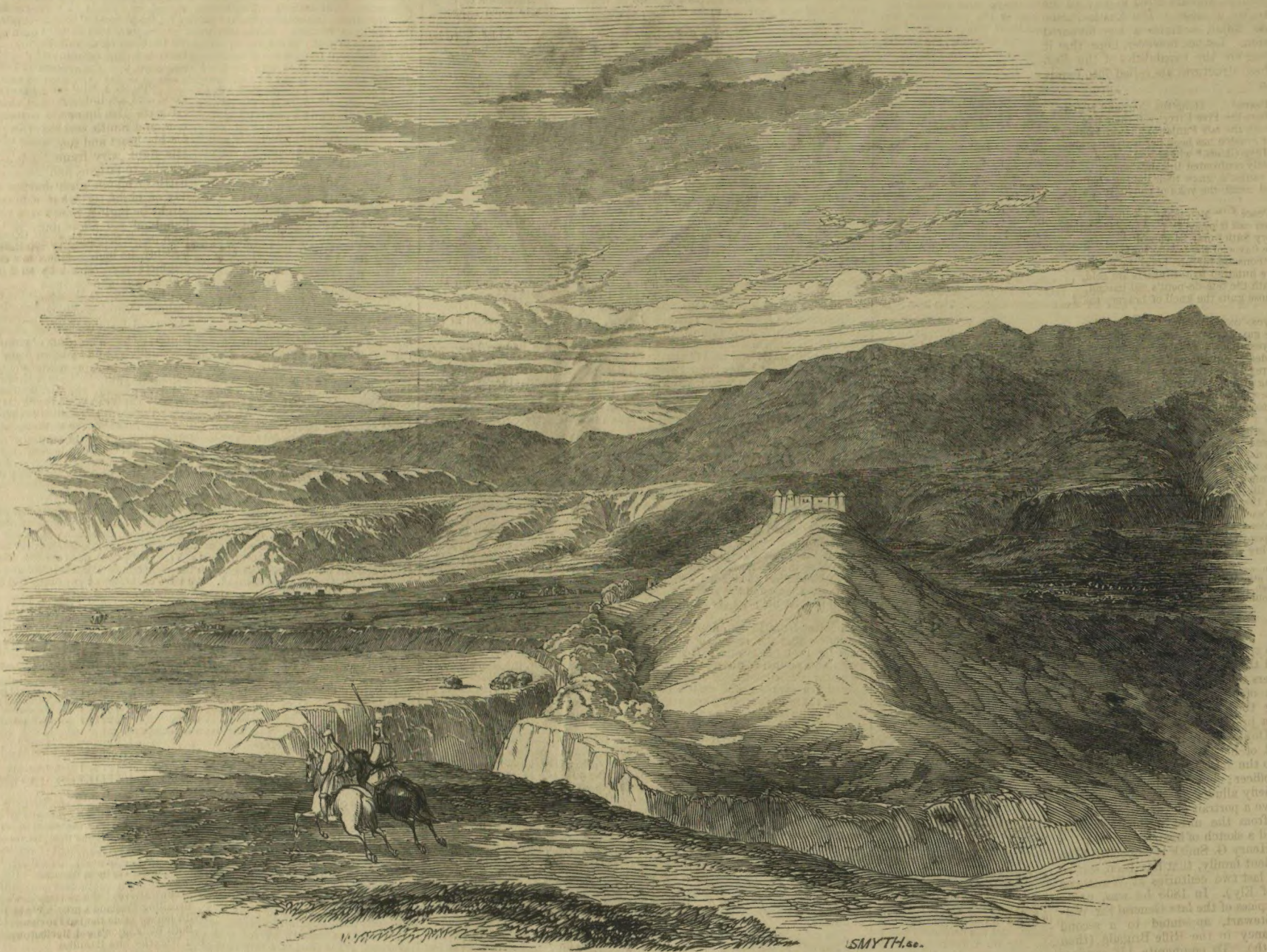
A Sweepstakes of £2 each with £10 added.

Mr. Neale's b g Laurel (Rackley) 1
Capt. Fendall's Colleen Maid (Mr. Rowland) 2

A Scurry Stake of £1 each, with £5 added.

Mr. Hesketh's Stumps (McDonald) 1
Mr. Neale's Getens (Rackley) 2

SCENES IN THE PUNJAUB.—(FROM SKETCHES BY G. T. VIGNE, ESQ.)

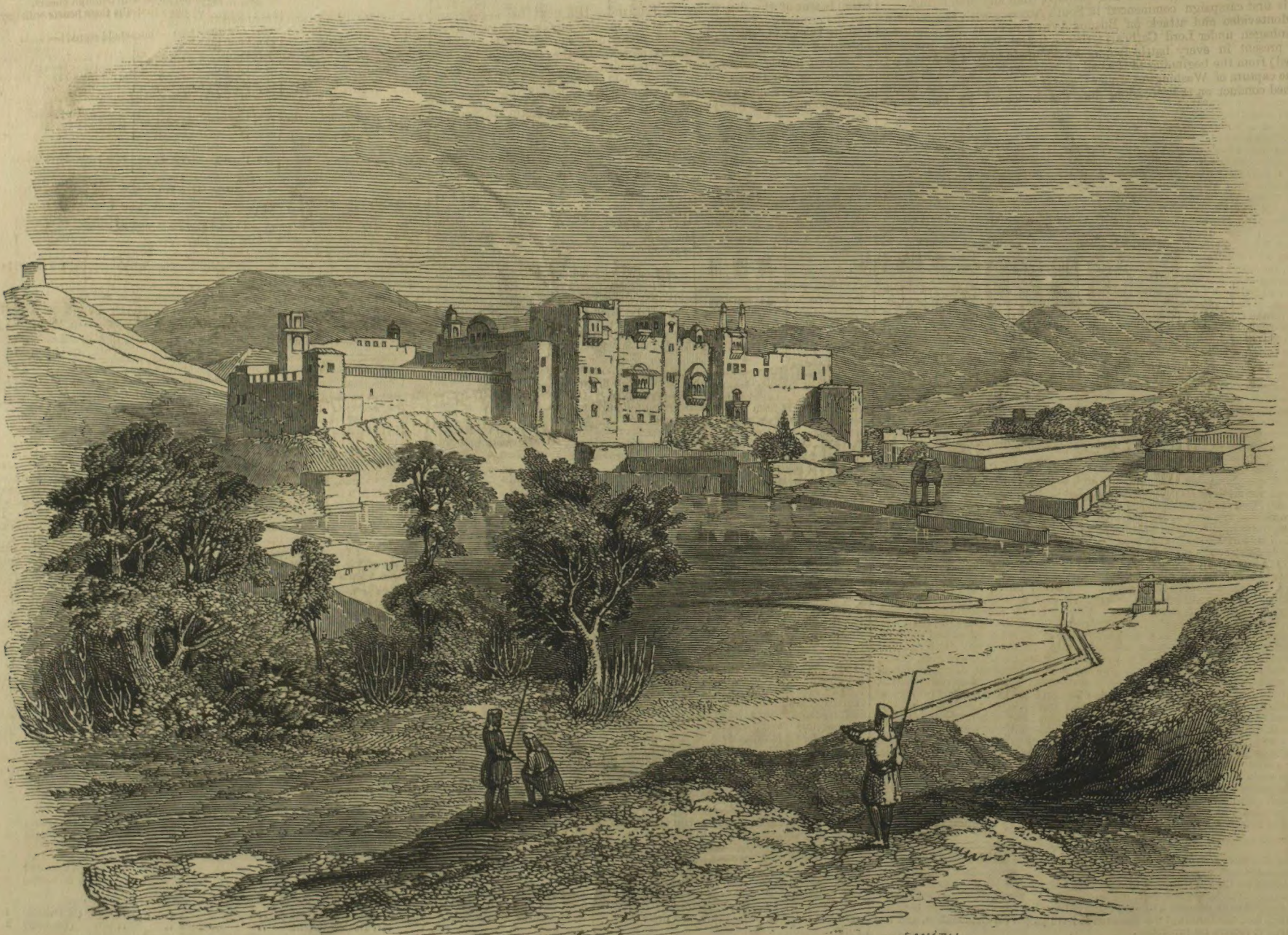


RIBERSEE FORT, IN THE PUNJAUB.

The pair of Engravings of what is termed the Alpine Punjab, are from two spirited sketches from the portfolio of Mr. Vigne, the traveller.

The first represents a strong Fort at Ribersee, in Gholab Singh's country, with the snowy range of Koksar, in the distance.

The second Illustration shows the fortified Palace of Bisuli Rajah, and the Lower Himalaya range.



PALACE OF THE BISULI RAJAH, AND LOWER HIMALAYA RANGE.

The first presents a fine specimen of the native Hill Fort, which, by its natural position, appears fitted to defy all the strategies of siege. The Castle-Palace of the Rajah occupies a less favoured position. Let us, however, hope that it be long ere the capabilities of the first of these structures are called into requisition.

'Tis Peace! . . . Along the thousand plains
Where the Five Rivers roll their tide
Through the fair Punjab, "Order reigns;"
For crush'd has been her warrior pride.
The Lion Chiefs, whose iron manes
Boldly confronted Britain's pow'r,
Now vanish'd, gnaw their galling chains,
And 'neath the yoke of conquest cower.

'Tis Peace! "Men make a solitude,
Then call it peace!" Along the banks
Of gory Sutlej may be view'd
The havoc of the hostile ranks.
Five thousand turbans press the ground,
Five hundred British hearts are cold,
Beneath the tête-de-pont's red mound,
Whose guns the knell of bravery toll'd.

Oh! yes, 'tis peace, and dearly bought:
The gay, the witty, and the brave,
Who yesterday but little thought
Of death, have found a bloody grave.
The grey-haired chiefs, whose darling hope,
Long cherished, was "to die at home!"
For them, no yearning arms shall ope,
No toast resound, nor goblet foam.

When will this end—this deadly strife?
There's peace—but not within the hearts
Of the dark Sikhs, who grasp the knife
E'en now for vengeance. 'Tis the marts
Of commerce—not the reeking sword;
'Tis the soul-civilising arts,
Which the best guarantee afford
Of Peace; and, until Earth departs,
Where'er the sword has hew'd its crimson path,
No peace is there, but fierce and smouldering wrath.

* The word Singh means Lion. This word is always attached to the names of the chieftains, as Lal Singh, Singh Smool, &c.
† "Solitudinem faciunt; et pacem appellantur."—Cic.

SIR HENRY SMITH.

The speech of the Earl of Ripon, who moved the vote of thanks, in the House of Peers to Sir H. Smith, gave an able sketch of the operations he conducted during the march upon Loodianah, to effect a junction with General Wheeler. The Duke of Wellington added the weight of his testimony to the tribute paid to the military talents of this gallant officer; but his past career was but briefly alluded to on that occasion. We give a portrait of Sir H. Smith, derived from the most authentic source, and add a sketch of his past services.

Sir Henry G. Smith is descended from an ancient family, that has been settled for the last two centuries at Whittlesea (Isle of Ely). In 1805 he was, under the auspices of the late General Sir William Stewart, appointed to a second lieutenancy in the Rifle Brigade (then the 95th). To enumerate his services would be to name almost every battle that has since been fought by British troops in every quarter of the globe, for he has had more practical experience in war, and passed through more fire, perhaps, than any man living.

His first campaign commenced in South America with the storming of Montevideo and attack on Buenos Ayres; next at the capture of Copenhagen under Lord Cathcart; thence to the Peninsula, where he was present in every battle fought by the main army (Talavera excepted) from the beginning to the end of that war. We next find him at the capture of Washington, under General Ross, and for his distinguished conduct on that occasion, he was honoured by being made

the bearer of the despatches to England. His next battle-field was, in the capacity of military secretary, in the attack on New Orleans, where the good, the gallant Pakenham died in his arms. And he returned to England in time to partake in the glories of his last European battle, as Assistant Quartermaster-General of the 6th Division under Sir John Lambert, on the field of Waterloo.

Sir Henry Smith's career as a staff officer commenced in 1811, with his appointment as Brigade-Major in the celebrated Light Division, in



MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY GEORGE SMITH, K.C.B.—FROM AN ORIGINAL PAINTING.

which he was ever conspicuous alike for his dashing gallantry in the field, his frank warm-hearted bearing to his brother officers, and his unwearied attention to the comforts and the wants of the soldier.

Those only who have served under a good and an indifferent staff-officer can estimate the immense value of the former, and Smith was one of the very best, for his heart and soul were in his duty. His light, wiry frame rendered him insensible to fatigue, and no matter what battle or march might have occupied the day or night, or what elementary war might be raging, Smith was never to be found off his horse until he saw every man in his brigade housed, if cover could possibly be had. His devotion to their comforts was repaid by their affection, which was shown in a manner most gratifying to him when, in 1827, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, he was appointed Deputy-Adjutant-General in the West Indies; the voluntary attendance of every officer and soldier, from the Governor downwards, made his embarkation triumphal.

Though engaged in active service throughout the war of the Peninsula, he has only been once wounded, which proved a singular advantage to him in more respects than one, for the chiefs of his brigade proving not so invulnerable, it brought him as commander, successively, to several of the most brilliant warriors of that age—Kempt, Barnard, Beckwith, Colburne, &c.; for, while he was honoured with their friendship, he profited largely by their experience. In 1827, he was appointed Deputy-Adjutant-General in the West Indies. In the year following, he was transferred in the same rank to the Cape of Good Hope, and, in 1833, appointed Deputy-Adjutant-General in India, where he has remained ever since, and was engaged in that rank in 1844 in the battles of Gwalior and Maharajpore.

The battle of Aliwal speaks for itself; as the despatch of Sir H. Smith would alone proclaim that he had been trained under Sir John Moore, and finished under the master-mind of Wellington.

THE VICTORIES IN INDIA.

"On Friday morning, (the 27th ult.) the 2nd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, stationed at the Wellington Barracks, were formed into squares by the Adjutant, who read the despatches of the Governor-General of India, containing the account of the glorious victory of the British arms under Sir Harry Smith. On the battalion being dismissed from the square, they gave three hearty cheers for their brothers in arms in India."—Globe.

The news arrives! the glorious news!
Recalling England's pristine fame;
With honest pride the land reviews
Both Wellington's and Marlborough's name
But Waterloo and Ramilies
Cannot excel the trophies bright,
Won from the ruthless enemies
Who wildly dared the Britons' might.

Behold Old England's Grenadiers!
The hoary chief and drummer-boy
Welcome alike, with triumph cheers,
The news that fills their hearts with joy.

How eagerly their ears they feast:
Smith, Gough, and Hardinge—household words!—
Recount the glories of the East,
Achieved by Britain's stainless swords.

Ay! stainless: and therein consists
Our greatest fame—there rests no blot
Upon our banners where the lists
Of warfare peal the shell and shot.



READING THE DESPATCHES OF THE INDIAN NEWS, AT THE WELLINGTON BARRACKS.

Not rapine's cause nor conquest's lust
Led on our men to glory's goal,
They proved themselves the brave and just
And sway'd by mercy's bless'd control.

'Tis this which renders Britain's rule
To India's millions so endeared;
From Ganges to the swart Cabool
Our name is honoured and revered.
The sword is sheathed; the arts of peace,
Commerce, and Truth will soon prevail;
The fratricidal strife shall cease,
And joy succeed to sorrow's wail.

Honour to England's Grenadiers,
For their's is not the bravo's trade;
To guard their land from hostile spears,
For this they draw the victor blade.
Each is a soldier-citizen
Who fondly loves his native home;
Hence have they been the first of men
On tented field or billows' foam.

TRACTS FOR THE TRAINS.

BY ALBERT SMITH.

NO. II.

FROM a number of communications which have been sent to us, relative to our scientific information connected with the electro-magnetic wires, we select the following:—

"SIR,

"I am a musician, and, though I say it who perhaps ought not to, one of no ordinary talents. I have lately started some entertainments on my own account. My 'Lays and Legends of Everywhere,' have been most favourably received; so also has my 'Wee Hour wi' Bunn,' and my Lecture 'On the Music of Newington Butts.' My descriptive songs, in imitation of Mr. H. Russell, including 'The Fourpenny Boat aground,' 'The Old Turn-up Bedstead,' 'I'm a Bore!' 'The Gambler's Grandmother,' 'The Shop on Fire,' and others, have created a great sensation; and I have challenged Mr. John Parry to make the piano sneeze, laugh, and whistle as well as he can; but he is afraid.



"Well, Sir, you see my opinion is of some value; and therefore I must protest against the plan of teaching the cornet-a-piston from the telegraph wires, mentioned in your letter. The great objection is that the notes once passed could never be taken up again, and especially the high ones—for, before the pupil could get his lips to the necessary embouchure, he would be a mile beyond the bar. A non-musical friend, given to senseless ribaldry, suggests that *fugues* should be chosen for the music; because, as he says, those compositions never appear to have beginning, end, middle, or anything else, and may be commenced or left off anywhere, with equal effect. But, herein does he show his lack of common-sense, and overplus of absurd irreverence.

"It would be better, Sir, for you to confine yourself to practical improvements, than ingenious, but futile schemes. There is a point of far greater importance to railway travellers connected with the electro-telegraph wires, to which attention ought to be called. It is this:—after my entertainments given in the country, I am usually asked to supper by certain of the leading inhabitants, in gratitude for the amusement I have afforded them; and, from drinking many healths, rise the next morning with a dizziness. And then, on my return to town, are the wires of the electro-telegraph most dreadful. This is all I see of them from the window:—



So they go on—up and down, down and up, for miles and miles; until, at last, seeing nothing else, I begin to think that they are stationary, and it is the carriage which is undulating. And this has such an effect, that I am as indisposed upon arriving at the terminus, as if I had just crossed the Channel.

"A little care on the part of the directors can remedy this. Why cannot the wires be tuned up tight, like those of a piano? Pray recommend this, and oblige

Your constant reader,

"COUNTERPOINT.

"N.B. The ignorance of the rustics down the lines is dreadful. They cannot be persuaded but that the electro-telegraph is a set of wires, which the clerks in London pull to ring bells at Slough."

CHARADE THE SECOND.

Lady Amy Arlington beyond a doubt was very fair,
Long and sweeping were her lashes, soft and rippling was her hair—
Not the undulating bands in which young ladies now delight,
By hot irons falsely waved, or plaited very tight at night.
But long dewy tresses falling o'er her cheek and ivory shoulders,
Darkly cluster'd a *ravir*, and driving frantic the beholders.
Lady Amy Arlington was followed by a dangle train,
But my first to their discomfort could alone her favour gain.

He was ever at her side,
With her daily used to ride;
In her boudoir he intruded
When all others were excluded;

And the crowd of lovers mutter'd, fairly distanced in the race,
"What a lucky dog he is, and would that I were in his place."

Harry Vane—so on *dits* tell—
Lov'd the Lady Amy well.
But he sigh'd, "Ah! woe is me!
Sooner than myself, I see,
Aught can her my second be."

Whether it was her canary, hanging in the gilded cage,
Or the tiny cup of china, part of a small equipage;
Or the prancing Arab horse, that in the Park she lov'd to ride;
Or the little coral hand—the charm against the evil-eyed;
Or each other watch-chain trinket—gifts of which her desk was full;
Or the sleep-inducing *bric-a-brac*, worked in rainbow Berlin wool;
Or aught else amongst her things to which she gave the loving name,
Harry mark'd, and said, lamenting, "Would she'd call me just the same!"

Sober philosophic friends
Tell us "Perseverance ends
In perfection!" So it proved;
Lady Amy's heart was moved;
Harry no more vainly loved.

How he changed! He gave up Polking, which he did beyond compare;

Never went to any parties, if his Amy was not there;
Never, even to his club, except to see about his letters;
Left off smoking; sold his racers; cut the company of betters;
"Betting men," I should have said, but then the other makes a rhyme;
Came in always to his slumbers at a reasonable time.
So it is; submitting to a pretty woman's sole control,
In her hands, without exception, every man becomes MY WHOLE.

CON. FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Why is not General Tom Thumb the smallest in the world?—Because in India there is a General *Littler*.

RAILWAY TYPES.

THE JOLLY MAN OF THE SECOND CLASS.

We never yet travelled for any distance on any line, without meeting a jolly man: and he was always in the second-class carriages. We never encountered him amongst the aristocracy of the train; for jollity and assumption of position are incompatible.

By the way, apropos of second-class carriages, some good excuse ought to be invented for those people to avail themselves of, who are very sensitive about being thought unable to afford any thing. When stage coaches were in fashion such folks said that they always rode outside—not because it was cheaper—but, because "travelling inside always made them ill." And yet, oddly enough they were not affected by the interior of a private carriage. Formerly, the same excuse held good in a second-class carriage: they patronised it "for the sake of the air." But now the cars are all closed they do not know what to say. They cannot prefer a thorough draught or rattling windows; and, therefore, something must be hit upon to relieve them from their present embarrassment.

Altogether, we know the Jolly Man the instant he enters the carriage. He looks round and smiles at the passengers as though he had done something facetious in getting in. And then he says he "likes to sit with his back to the horses," and laughs again. He never has any luggage; possibly this in some measure contributes to his hilarity. When the train moves, he says "Now we're off!" which assertion being incontrovertible provokes no reply; but he still laughs, and upon the engine squealing, he says "Oh, dear! you're very bad—aint you?" which is evidently his pet joke, for then he absolutely chuckles. If the train stops at the station longer than he thinks proper, he puts his head out of the window and shouts to the guard "Now John! all right." And at one of the stations he knows the clerk, to whom he cries "How about that spanell?" which is presumed to relate to some jocular dog transaction, embodying circumstances of great mirth.

For the clerk, in all the confusion of way-bills, time-keepers, and late passengers, has still a moment to laugh and reply, "Ask the gent as was here on Sunday," upon which the Jolly Man winks, points his thumb over his shoulder, and says to the passenger, as the train goes on, "I know'd I should have him." At which, a *vis-à-vis* of feeble, but complaisant mind, smiles from courtesy. But he seeth not the joke.

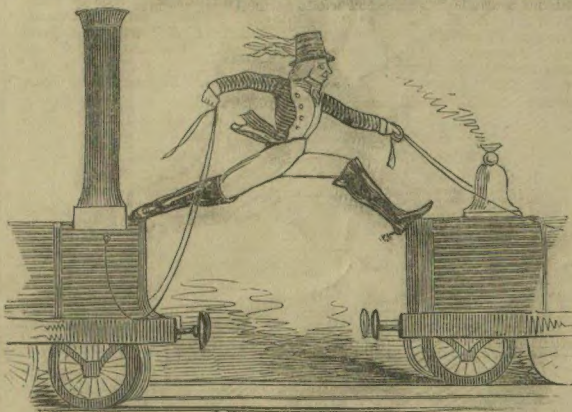
The Jolly Man has certain funny things to launch at every point of the journey. When the Engine first goes off, gasping and panting, (as it does on the up-rail from Kingston,) he invariably says, "Bellows to mend." And in the Tunnel, he soothes the fears of the lady opposite by saying "Never mind, mmm; it'll soon be over, as the man said;" but who the man was, and under what circumstances he expressed his conviction of an approaching *dénouement*, nobody is told. But he must have been a wag in his time, whoever he was: for the Jolly Man laughs again.

We must confess we like the Jolly Man. His jokes are certainly mild: but we are sure that he is uncommonly good-tempered; and would sit with his back to the engine, or his face, or shut all the windows, or have them all open, or anything that the passengers wished. And be certain when he arrives at his station, which is always an intermediate one, that, if you are going his way, he will be hurt if you do not take a seat in the compromise between a private cab and a tax-cart which is waiting for him. And then, also, be sure that he is known all along the road; and most especially at the "Crooked Billet," where he laughs as he lets you into the secret, that the host "draws the best glass of old ale in all England."

EASTER AT ASTLEY'S, FIFTY YEARS HENCE.

The ultimate uses to which steam will be applied are beyond all imagination. Comic literary gentlemen and artists have for some time past furnished sketches of locomotive engines put to the ordinary purposes of promenades and riding; but as horses gradually become extinct, which they will soon do, the most extraordinary results will be produced. The first shadow of these coming events has been cast by the challenge of speed on the broad and narrow gauge, between Brunel and Stephenson. Beyond a doubt this sporting principle will be carried out before long. All the lines will become race-courses. We shall have the "London and Southwestern Spring Meeting," the "Dover Derby," and the "Direct York St. Leger;" and steeple-chases for two-year old engines, will take place upon unfinished lines begun at several places at once, the intervening gaps forming the "rascers," and unbridged viaducts the "purling" brooks. But upon our favourite Astley's we expect this change will fall most heavily. Locomotives will fill the stables, coke the racks and mangers. Mr. Wildecornbe will lay down the whip for the fire-shovel, and Mr. Barry will give up the Clown for the comic stoker. Every thing will be altered.

We shall no longer see the "Courier of St. Petersburg" showing the British

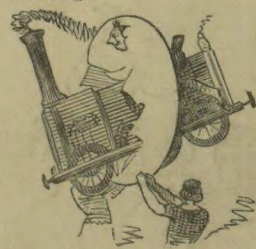


public in what a hazardous manner despatches are conveyed in Russia, or how clearly "riding over the poles," peculiar to that Government, is demonstrated. No: the "courier" will ride two engines at once, guiding them by stop-cocks and safety valves upon circular rails, and increasing the excitement of the finish, when the drums and trumpets always play fast and loud, by letting off the steam, and flying round in a cloud of vapour. And Camille Leroux, Caroline, or Louise Tourniare will no longer cling to the extreme edge of the horse, as slightly but securely perched, as a boy on the back springs of a carriage. They will perform



their graceful scarf evolutions upon a ladies' engine, and the jokes of the Clown will be such as "Now, John, put some gin-and-water into his boiler to make him go fast;" or he will make some allusion to his "always being in hot water;" and, speaking of the accoutrements, he will say—"You don't want a saddle, and the poker will give you a *stir-up*," with other established facetiae.

There will be no more clever horses, to run after the Clown, pick up handkerchiefs, fire pistols, uncork bottles, and the like; but Mr. Batty will introduce his "Trained Locomotive Buster," which will fill its own tender, take its supper of coke, stop at "the lady who's wishing to be married before Easter," or "the young gentleman who prefers robbing an orchard to going to church," or any other idiosyncrasies which learned animals evince such remarkable perception in discovering.



And the engine will also leap through the hoop of silver paper, and over the slip of striped canvass, and, finally, pursue the Clown, in a manner never before attempted, to the screaming delight of the audience "with a variety of other performances, too numerous to be expressed in the limits of a handbill."

One thing the engines will be unable to accomplish—we mean that class of scenes in the circle called the "Grand Entrée of the Untamed Tartar Steeds of the Horde of the Bronzed Horse!" or the "Costumed Cottillon of the Equestrian Dames and Cavaliers of the Court of Queen Anne!" or the

"Amazonian Evolutions of the Wild Female Circassian Cavalry!" For these would require such a confused mass of rails that the "switches" would not possibly be kept in order, and the audience might be startled at the sudden frenzy of an engine flying off the rails over the barrier, and finally creating great confusion, to say the least of it, in the pit, by its wild and ungovernable behaviour.

That all these things will happen we firmly believe. But on the first night we shall take our place as high up and out of danger as we can.

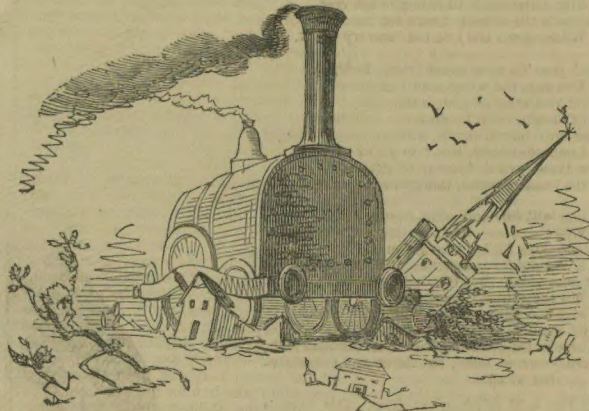
LAYS OF THE LINE.

THE SONG OF THE ENGINE

Roaring o'er the trembling land,
Mountains piercing, valleys crossing,
Right and left, on either hand,
Glowing embers merrily tossing:
Like some fettered fiend of Hell
Speed I on my reckless way,
Shouting aye, to rood and fell,
My infernal roadway.
Over moor and pasture screaming
Whilst the tired world is dreaming,
Ho! ho!
Away I go,
With my train of weal and woe!

What to me is park or tower,
Cottage or ancestral hall?
Be it needed, mine the power
From the earth to sweep them all.
For where'er I go, you see
Desolation in my wake;
All the world must bow to me,
Where I choose my way to take.
Hills upraising—forests felling,
Crushing monument and dwelling,
Ho! ho!
Away I go,
With my train of weal and woe!

Heap the furnace till calcined—
Hurra! see the fireflakes
Whirling off upon the wind,
Whilst each joint and sinew quakes.
Yet let man some limit know,
Nor to overtask me dare,
Or his limbs I'll madly throw,
Quivering in the boiling air.
Onward! on! with tearing haste,
Gleaming o'er the dreary waste.
Ho! ho!
Away I go,
With my train of weal and woe!



ANSWER TO CHARADE THE FIRST.

1. Tick. 2. (Eton, Tennyson) Et.—TICKET.

We have received several answers to the above, more or less ingenious. We beg, however, to inform our Correspondents, that we cannot afford space for their communications.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

On Saturday night took place the last performance before Easter, and on this occasion we heard, with still renewed gratification, Verdi's *chef d'œuvre*, "Nino." Of this opera we have spoken so much since its first production here that it needs no further comment at our hands: but the other entertainments of the evening were as numerous as the most exorbitant lover of variety could desire. To commence, as in duty bound, with the lyrical part of the performance, Madame Castellan's impersonation of *Amina*, in the last act of the "Sonnambula," both on Saturday and Thursday, gave us a better opportunity than "Linda" of judging of the improvement in this charming artist, which we had remarked already in the last mentioned opera. In the slow movement preceding the awakening of *Amina* there was a dreamy wildness in her tones admirably appropriate to the state of half consciousness of the *Sonnambula*, while the plaintive melancholy of her accents expressed the instinctive feeling of woe which pursued her even in sleep. Such an intimate blending of action and feeling with music is essential to the perfection of lyrical art; and, were it only on this account, Castellan's performance of this scene would be worthy of study; but the intrinsic sweetness of her voice, and the art and knowledge of effect she displays in bringing out her notes—dwelling upon them till they die away to the faintest whisper—add to it a three-fold effect.

The contrast to these melancholy strains, of the joyful and triumphant "Ah! non guingo!" which follows, is rendered still more striking by the decision of rhythm with which the *prima donna* gives the latter, and the bold originality of the *fioritura* she introduces. Let us, however, plead guilty to a yearning towards the simple execution of the air itself, or the introduction of those passages only which, by long habit, have become identified with it. This, we opine, is a point on which many of our readers will not agree with us. Madame Castellan's performance of this scene, in another respect, is worthy of remark. She keeps up the illusion throughout. Instead of stepping forward and addressing her aria to the audience, it is to her lover that she seems to express the joy with which her heart is overflowing; and at one moment she turns round to him with a movement of confiding tenderness, which is extremely expressive, and gives an air of touching reality to the scene.

The *minuet de la cour*, danced by Grahn and Louise Taglioni; the "Cracovienne," executed by the former; a new *pas de trois*, and the revival of "Eoline," have constituted the choreographic attractions of the past week. They have been sufficiently numerous, as will be seen; but in all these the great novelty has been the dancing of Louise Taglioni, who has made rapid advance in general favour. To commence with the *minuet*. The new *dansseuse* is, certainly, a far more appropriate representative of a dignified lady of the old court than her fair predecessor, Cerito, whose bounding movements are somewhat incompatible with the stately gravity of the dance. Louise Taglioni is graceful and quiet; her costume also appeared to us better chosen than any we have hitherto seen in this part. That of Grahn as a cavalier is perfect. The new *pas de trois*, executed by Taglioni, Petit Stephan, and Perrot, is rendered remarkable by the power and agility the former displays, especially when, revolving upon herself in the air, she comes to the ground with an *aplomb* truly marvellous; and, added to this, there is a grace and poetry in her movements, without which no dancing can be worthy a moment's attention. The applause bestowed on her efforts in this new *pas* was most vociferous. Perrot's wonderful lightness and grace also won for him loud plaudits, while to Petit Stephan, on Thursday, was accorded a loud encore.

The "Cracovienne" is too well known to our readers to need any comment. A national dance like this is certain to be effective, especially when executed with a grace, spirit, and *abandon* like that of Lucile Grahn. In this dance, the fair Dane is truly imitable. Her roguish expression of face, her precision and ease of motion, and the variety of character with which she invests the different portions of the dance, are worthy of all praise. No wonder, then, that it should always be enthusiastically encored.

During the past week the theatres, although closed to the public, have unceasingly echoed with the hammers of the carpenters, the shoutings of the stage-managers, and the *répétitions* of the orchestra, in preparation for the Easter Holidays, which form one of the three dramatic harvests of the year.

At DURY LANE the ballet of action of "Perouse, or the Desolate Island," will be revived, with new scenery and appointments, forty-six years after its first representation, which took place at Covent Garden, and is said to have been founded on Kotzebue's drama of the same name. The curious in dramatic coincidences may call to mind a parallel between the situations of *Umba*, *Madame Perouse*, and *Perouse*, in this ballet; and of *Miami*, *Geraldine*, and *Connor O'Kennedy*, in the "Green Bushes." The ballet will embrace the services of Messrs. W. H. Payne, Wieland, Howell, T. Mathews, Madame Gubel, and Mlle. Louise. A new and original ballet, by M. Barrez, is in daily rehearsal.

At COVENT GARDEN, Mr. Anderson, the "Wizard of the North," will erect his magic temple, for the performance of his legerdemain experiments, introducing several novel and surprising experiments; one of which, we believe, is to be the substitution of a cannon for a musket in the celebrated "gun trick."

At the HAYMARKET, Mr. Planché quits the stores of the Countess d'Anois and Mother Bunch, and goes back four hundred years before the Christian era for his subject, taking "The Birds" of Aristophanes. All writers have found some difficulty in explaining the plot of this play, and we are curious to see what Mr. Planché's ingenuity will convert it into. It is supposed that its principal situations have reference to the return of Alcibiades from Sicily. The bill is short, but sufficiently humorous. The "Bird's-eye view of the City of the Birds," is called, "A flight of fancy, designed by A. Crowquill," and the music is "selected from a throng of Bird-organs, and designed expressly for a *lark*." The principal characters will be supported by Mr. James Bland, Mr. Hudson, and Miss P. Horton.

At the ADELPHI a new drama of domestic interest, involving several new effects, will be followed by a burlesque on "Peter Wilkins," in which the adventures of that renowned voyager will be shown under new circumstances by Messrs. Leman and Beckett, the latter gentleman, we believe, writing the piece, and the former superintending its arrangement and construction.

The LYCEUM, content with the attraction of "Hop o' my Thumb," produces no novelty on Easter Monday. A burlesque is, however, in preparation, called "Robin Hood," by Messrs. Stoqueler, Shirley Brooks, and Charles Kenney. Miss Mary Keeley, we believe, will play in it, as well as Miss Farebrother.

Mr. Macready is announced to appear at the PRINCESS as *Hamlet*, on Monday; but we believe that this is not decided upon. After this, a fairy extravaganza, called "Peeping Tom of Coventry, or Lady Godiva," will be produced, in which Messrs. Oxberry, Compton, Granby, Gilbert, Flaxmore, Miss Emma Stanley, Miss Marshall, and Miss Ballin will appear. The piece will have the advantage of some of Mr. W. Beverley's beautiful scenery; and is said to be written by Mr. Moncrieff. A new two-act drama, called "Ernestine," is in rehearsal, and will be brought out in a day or two.

is to fill the present gap, it may not be wise to



OLD FISH SHOP, TEMPLE BAR.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

men employed there to have an eye upon such matters as may occur among the rubbish; things which, but for a little scrutiny, might be dismissed as mere shards or worthless crockery. For this has been the site of habitations since the days of King Ethelred, and a Saxon pipkin is not a thing to be overlooked with contempt, even if it happen not to be filled with gold and silver coins.

ZIGZAG THE ELDER.

THE LISBOA PLATE.

This superb group, of highly characteristic design, has been admirably executed in silver, by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, for presentation to M. Lisboa, the Brazilian Envoy to Great Britain.

It consists of candelabra for nine lights, upon a triangular plinth of



THE LISBOA PLATE.

burnished silver, supported by three Wyverns, the symbol of the House of Braganza. Between, and above them, are festoons of the cotton plant; and upon the three panels or faces of the plinth, are the dedicatory inscription, the arms of M. Lisboa, and the arms of Brazil. The stem of the candelabra is entwined with the tobacco and coffee plants; and around it are three figures: a Negro, with a sugar-cane; a Portuguese, with a rake, bowl, &c., used in washing for gold. Surmounting the candelabra is a figure of Commerce, murelly crowned; emblematic of the trade carried on between the Brazils and civilised nations. The height of the entire group and pedestal is 48 inches.

MODEL LODGING-HOUSES.

It is curious to observe what various impressions different persons are apt to receive from the progress of the improvements of our Metropolis. The visitor to the great town, at this gay season of the year, rejoices in the widening of streets and the cleansing of roadways, for personal convenience. Another, by aid of the last published map, and the recollection of paragraphs in the newspapers, picks out the lines of new streets in progress, and is almost lost in self-glorification at the sweeping away of so many vile courts and alleys—"rookeries" of vice and crime—to make room for architectural displays of sumptuous character, though intended only for commercial purposes. Then, perchance, arise reflections of the vast sums of money expended in these improvements, calculations as to their investment for profit, and other speculations of a mercenary class.

It has, probably, occurred to few such observers to inquire what has become of the poor persons who have become unhoused by these great changes? On the other hand, it appears to have suggested to an excellent Association, "The Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes," a very interesting experiment, in building a certain number of houses as models of the different kinds of dwellings which they would recommend for the industrious classes in populous towns. For this purpose, they have taken, on reasonable terms, an eligible plot of land, on the estate of Lord Calthorpe, and thereon they have erected a model street. In the arrangement of the buildings, the object has been to combine every point essential to the health, comfort, and moral habits of the inmates; reference being had to the recommendations of the Health of Towns Commission, particularly with respect to ventilation, drainage, and an ample supply of water.

The Committee of the Society, in a circular of recent date, show the importance of their design, by reference to the exceedingly bad, and exorbitantly dear accommodation provided for the poor, in houses let out in lodgings. The lower-priced apartments are, for the most part, positively unwholesome, from the want of drainage and ventilation, and frequently from positive dampness and exposure to the weather. The rent usually demanded in such unhealthy situations, is from three shillings to six shillings for a single room, weekly—a price which usually compels the mechanic to be content with one—in which parents and children, boys and girls—not only dwell during the day, but sleep during the night. So common is this practice, that in the closest contiguity to some of the principal streets of the metropolis are courts and lanes, the houses of which are filled with mechanics—six, eight, or even ten, of whom sleep in one room nightly!

It is obvious that such a state of things is equally destructive to health and to morals. Hence, the Committee of the Society have been induced to make this experiment, and have, accordingly, built a double row of small houses, divided as follows:—

Nine houses of three rooms each, let at 6s.

Fourteen houses of two rooms each, let at 3s. 6d.

One house, containing 30 rooms, for widows or single women, to be let at 1s. 6d. per week each.

Of these houses, one half have been occupied since the month of July last; and the other portion has just been completed. The Committee, being desirous of submitting this their first attempt, to the judgment of the public, invited them to view the buildings; and the interest excited by the subject has been abundantly proved by the large number of persons of high rank and distinguished character who have visited the spot, during the week of "public view." In the list, we find the Marquis Cholmondeley, the Marchioness Dowager of Westminster, Earl Fortescue; Viscounts Ebrington, Morpeth, Fielding, and Strangford; Lords H. Cholmondeley, Robert Grosvenor, John Manners; Ladies Goldsmid, Raffles, Harry Inglis, and Hamilton; the Bishops of London and Chester; several of the metropolitan clergy; and other distinguished persons. The result has been such unqualified approval of the design as, we trust, will induce the Committee to commence their projected work of the same kind, in the very heart of St. Giles's.

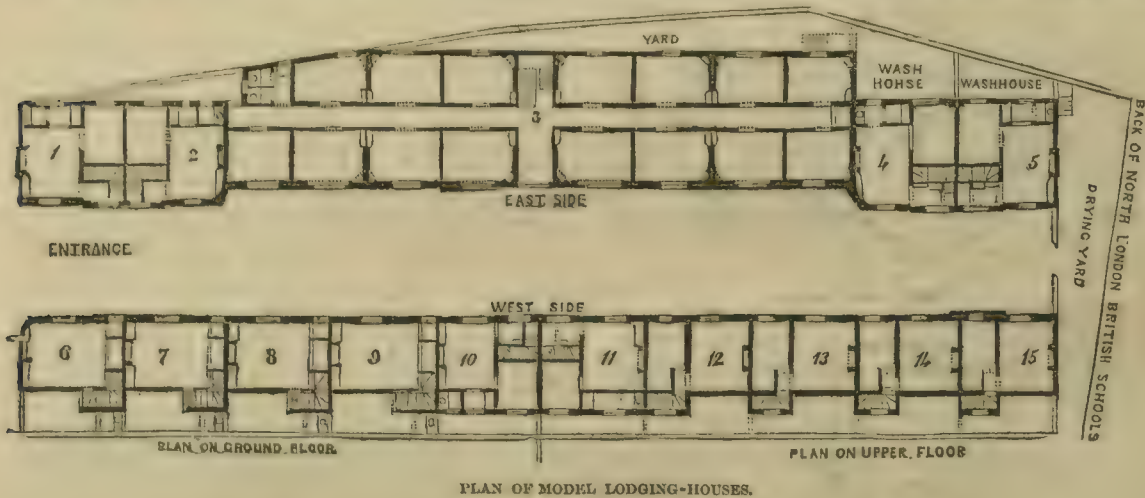
The following are the details of the annexed plan:—

The six houses, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, and 11, are intended for the residence of twelve families, each occupying a floor with two rooms; the larger 13ft. by 10ft., the smaller 10ft. 6in. by 7ft. 6in. All requisite conveniences are provided separately for each family, with distinct access to the upper floor.

The eight houses, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, and 15, are intended for the residence of eight families, each having on the ground-floor a living-room, 13ft. 6in. by 12ft. 6in., with a lobby, enclosed recess for beds, closets, and a scullery under stairs, with a small court yard; the upper floor, as shown by Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, is divided into two bed-rooms; the larger 12ft. 6in. by 10ft. 6in., the smaller 13ft. by 7ft. 6in.

The house, No. 3, is intended for the residence of twenty widows or aged females, each having a room, 12ft. 6in. by 8ft. 6in., approached by a corridor, to be lighted and ventilated in the centre and at both ends. A sunk wash-house, for the use of the inmates of this house, is provided at the back of No. 4, and one adjoining it, for the occasional use of the other tenants.

Additional houses to accommodate three families have been built on the east side of the ground, towards the entrance, which are not shown on the plan.

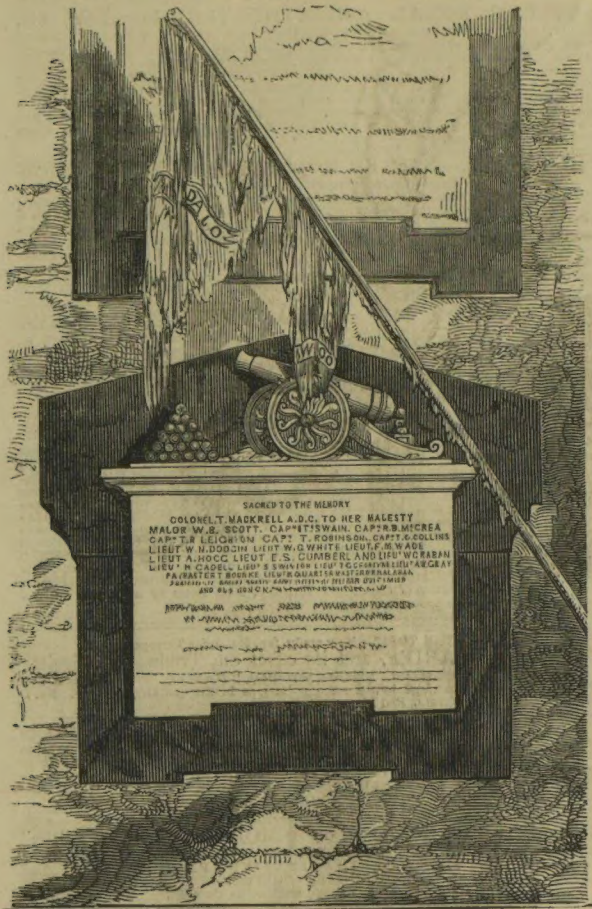


PLAN OF MODEL LODGING-HOUSES.



MODEL LODGING-HOUSES, PENTONVILLE.

THE AFFGHAN MASSACRE.



TABLET TO THE MEMORY OF THE 44TH REGIMENT, IN ALVERSTOCK CHURCH, NEAR GOSPORT.

To die upon the battle-field
Where neither foe will shrink or yield,
Till one, the favorite of Death,
Resigns his ling'ring, struggling breath!
This—this were glory! but to be
Assail'd by triple enemy
Of climate, want, and treachery;
Oh! 'tis enough to chill a Hero's fire,
And make him coldly—cowardly expire!
But no! they did not thus—the Brave
Who sleep within a far-off grave,
In time of need left desolate,
By Man not conquer'd, but by Fate—
With sword in hand they stood—they fell!
Oh! who that dreadful hour can tell
When Life, to accident a prey,
Bids farewell ever to the Day,
And plunges in Death's dreary Night,
Without one parting blessing's light
Of mother—sister—father—friend,
Or dearer one, to kindly lend
The lamp of Hope, to dying eyes,
And bid them close their memories
For brighter visions in the skies,
Where in communion once again
For aye they'll blissfully remain!
Alas! no tender rites like these
Assuag'd their bitter destinies—
With heart-strings torn they sank to rest
But "by their country's wishes blest!"
They'll live remember'd ever here:
Pity shall weep as warm a tear
Upon this empty tomb, as though
Their dust were consecrate below.
The flag that like a willow waves
Above their monumental graves,
Shall yet to unborn ages tell
How heroes fought—how heroes fell!

W.

The annexed handsome Tablet has been erected in Alverstock Church, near Gosport, to the memory of the soldiers of the 44th Regiment who fell in the Affghan war. Above hang the colours of that ill-fated regiment. The following is the inscription:—

Sacred to the memory of Colonel T. Mackrell, A.D.C. to her Majesty; Major W. B. Scott, Captain T. Swaine, Captain R. B. M'Crea, Captain F. R. Leighton, Captain T. Robinson, Captain F. C. Collins, Lieutenant W. H. Dodgin, Lieutenant W. G. White, Lieutenant W. G. Wade, Lieutenant H. Cadett, Lieutenant S. Swinton, Lieutenant F. J. C. Fortye, Lieutenant A. W. Gray, Paymaster T. Bourke, Lieutenant and Quartermaster R. B. Halahan, Surgeon J. Harcourt, Assistant Surgeons W. Balfour and W. Primrose, and 645 non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the 44th Regiment, who fell upon the field of battle in the disastrous Affghan war of 1841 and 1842. They sank with arms in their hands, unconquered, but overpowered by the united horrors of climate, treachery, and barbarous warfare; their colours saved by Captain J. Souter, one of the few survivors, hang above this stone, which is erected to their memory by the officers of the 44th Regiment.—June, 1844.

"And if Thy people Israel be put to the worse before the enemy, because they have sinned against Thee, and shall return and confess Thy name, and pray and make supplication before Thee in this house, then hear Thou from the Heavens, and forgive the sins of Thy people Israel."—2 Chronicles, vi. 24, 25.

The name of the sculptor affixed is "Bacon Manning, London." In the design the gun placed on the monument has been objected to, and naturally so, at first sight, as appropriate for an artillery regiment, but not for a foot; whereas, it is so placed to represent the last gun belonging to the regiment—a six-pounder mountain gun, in the defence of which the greater part of the men fell.

Although only one set of colours has been placed here, the other was not taken by the enemy: it was torn (the Queen's colours) from the staff by a non-commissioned officer, who wrapped it around him, but who is supposed to have perished in the field or by the cold.

The only reasons assignable for the above tablet being placed in this church are the new 44th having been raised here: or that the churchyard is the resting-place of the body of the father of the Colonel, who was a Captain in the same regiment.

Captain Thomas Mackrell (the father) was a labouring man, and enlisted at Twyford, in Hampshire, under singular circumstances. One day, while working in a field, he heard some one call to him, "What are you slaving there for; why don't you come with us?" He turned round, and saw it was a recruiting party; he, accordingly, left his work and followed



MDLLE. SANCHIOLI, AS "ABIGAIL," IN THE OPERA OF "NINO," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

them. When a corporal, with the regiment at Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight, he related that he was born in a barn. He went as Sergeant-Major with Sir Ralph Abercrombie to Egypt; there his wife went into the field with him, and they fought back to back—she using the musket. He was then presented with an Ensign's commission, and rose by his own merit.

The following is related as the cause of his retirement. He and his son were both Captains in the 44th; in the war time there were two battalions—1st and 2nd: the son was appointed to the 1st, the father to the 2nd. This being done, he retired; and, being asked why he had done so, he replied, "It was hardly right the son should be above the father."

WORSLEY HALL.

This noble edifice has just been completed for the residence of Lord Francis Egerton, M.P. It is finely situated about six miles north-west of Manchester; commanding a most extensive view of the flat country known as Chat Moss; whilst in the middle distance are seen the Bridge-

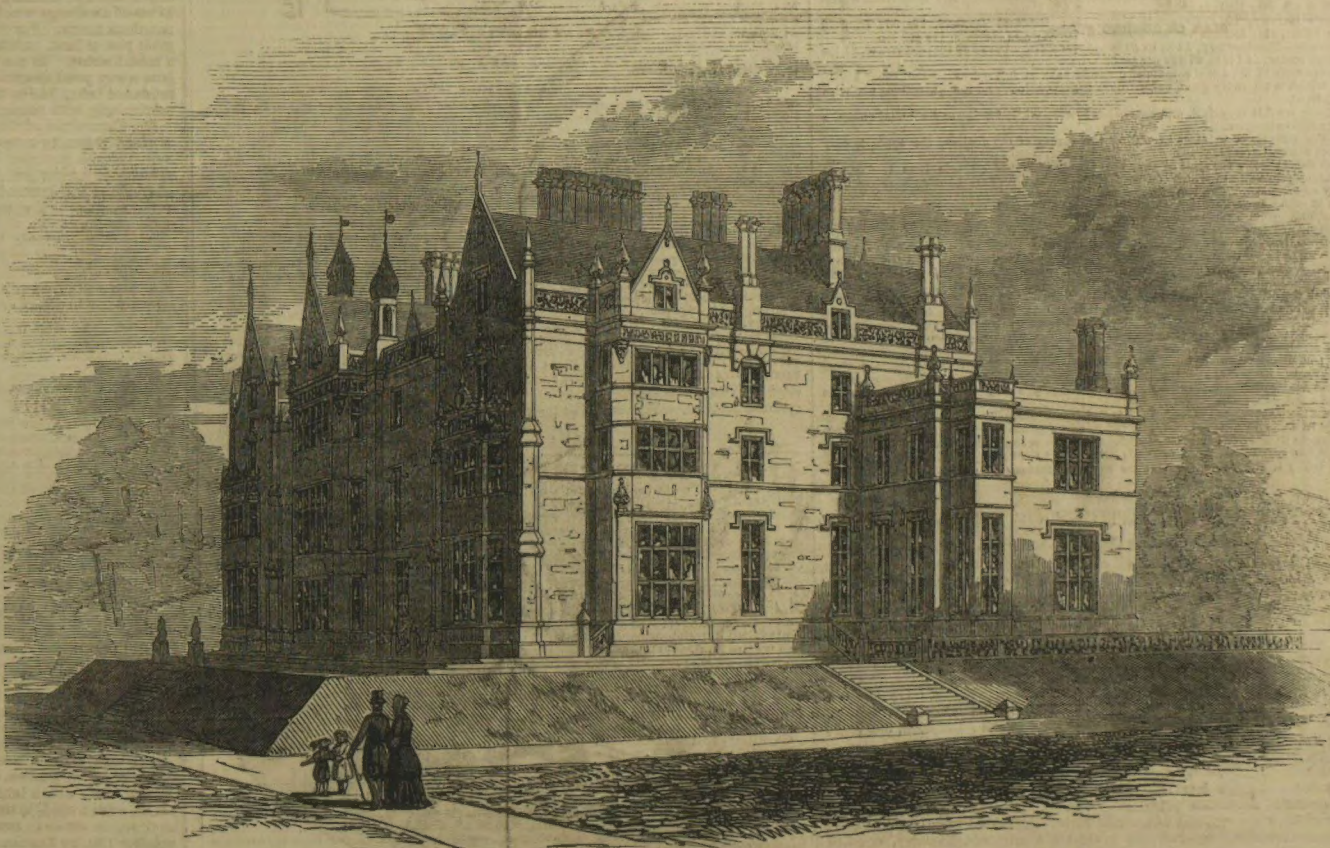
water Canal and the Liverpool and Manchester Railway; the view terminating with the woodlands of Cheshire.

The building of the mansion (of fine stone) was commenced in 1840, from the design of Mr. Edward Blore. It is of the latter period of the Elizabethan style, with an admixture of "the Revival." It is, consequently, highly enriched throughout; and its embellished chimney-shafts and gables, with the balustraded terrace-garden, render it a fine architectural group in the prospect. To quote an old writer, it is "the proper house and home" of a munificent patron of the arts, such as the noble owner of this splendid pile has ever proved himself.

Mr. Blore, the architect of this new mansion, is, at present, building a church, of handsome design, in the vicinity of Worsley.

MDLLE. SANCHIOLI.

The *debut*, at Her Majesty's Theatre, of the young artist with whose portrait we this day present our readers, is to lovers of music an object of interest, independent of that which is usually attached to any lyrical novelty. She belongs to a new school of Italian theatrical music—that school of which, as regards compo-



WORSLEY HALL, THE NEW SEAT OF LORD FRANCIS EGERTON, M.P.

sition, Verdi is the head, while the *prima donna* Frezzolini is, perhaps, in all respects its most competent representative on the stage, and our new *soprano* presents us with a type of its chief attributes. Dramatic passion and energy—a severe simplicity of style than that so lately fashionable amongst Italian artists, are imperatively required for those who would excel in the Young Italy of Song, and these qualifications Sanchioli possesses in no common degree. To please the ear, without addressing the mind or feelings, is, by the juster taste which now begins to gain ground in the musical world, left to other departments of the art: lyrical music must become the tangible expression of a sentiment or an idea; and it is on this account that the compositions of the new school have attained such supremacy, and threaten to banish the other styles of theatrical art.

The Conservatoire of Milan is the most favoured nursery of this school. There the voices of young artists, like Corbani, just issued from thence, are trained, strengthened, and improved; while the more tonic atmosphere of Milan appears to be more favourable to the acquirement of energy of style and dramatic power. Naples, where the Conservatoire is daily falling into disrepute, despite the exertions of Mercadante and Crescentini, and the fact that the first singer of the hour, Lablache, and one of its first dancers, Cerito, were sent forth from thence. It was, however, at Naples that Sanchioli appeared after her first engagement at Rome, where she was heard and judged favourably by the able *impresario* of Her Majesty's Theatre. These are the only two theatres at which she has appeared before her arrival here, therefore she is truly a novel acquisition to the lyrical stage.

Mdlle. Sanchioli is a lady by birth and education. She is the daughter of a physician, who spared no expense or pains to cultivate her natural gifts—not only as regards music, for we believe her ultimate destination as an artist was not at first thought of—but as regards the powers of the mind, which have been well developed, and now will no doubt assist her in her theatrical career. The few facts we have mentioned are the most important in a passing review of Sanchioli's life. The career of an artist is truly full of interest, but it would require more space than we could afford to bestow on this subject, to make the "filling up" of a life which has no doubt been chequered, even though so little advanced in years, not only with the "ills that flesh is heir to," but the peculiar hopes and fears, adverse and prosperous circumstances, of this arduous and anxious profession.

Mdlle. Sanchioli is twenty-five years of age; she is of the middle height, and though not handsome, her countenance has that fire and intelligence perhaps still more essential than beauty to dramatic effect. We have already mentioned her impassioned acting. Besides this, she is never idle on the stage, and she does not, like many artists, confine her display of energy only to the moment when the cavatina is to be sung, or the tragic declamation to be made, but she is constantly employed in keeping up the illusions of her part. There is, perhaps, an excess of impetuosity in her acting, but this is appropriate to the characters which she has hitherto impersonated on this stage. As to her voice, it is strikingly powerful, full, and clear, and her notes are produced entirely without effort. She indulges in no superabundance of *fortissimo*, but they are always faultlessly executed, while the bold sweep of her voice, from the highest to the lowest notes of her very extensive register, always produces a great effect.

To conclude, we may well congratulate ourselves on so valuable an addition to our Italian lyrical company, especially at a time when *prima donna*, uniting all the requisites for a large theatre and a fastidious audience like ours, are become so rare.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—During the present week, the arrivals of English wheat for our market have been on a very moderate scale. Both on Monday and Wednesday, the attendance of buyers was rather steady; hence, the demand was in a sluggish state, at barely, but at nothing quotable beneath, previous currencies. Free foreign wheat—the supply of which has been small—has met a very slow inquiry, and prices have been with difficulty supported. So little has been doing in corn under lock, that the quotations must be considered almost nominal. The finest mulling barley has been at full price, but grinding, and distilling, and distilling sorts have ruled dull. Malt—the supply of which has been on the increase—has sold slowly, and prices have been with difficulty supported. In oats, owing to the limited arrivals from Ireland, a full average business has been doing, at late rates. Beans, peas, and flour dull, but not lower.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s to 50s; ditto, white, 5s to 57s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 50s; ditto, white, 55s to 64s; rye, 31s to 33s; grinding barley, 23s to 25s; distilling, 25s to 28s; malt, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 51s to 52s; brown ditto, 48s to 49s; Kingston and Ware, 50s to 55s; Chevalier, 50s to 62s; and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s to 25s; potato ditto, 28s to 30s; Youghal and Cork, black, 21s to 24s; ditto, white, 25s to 27s; tinned beans, 30s to 32s; ditto, old, 35s to 38s; grey, 21s to 24s; maple, 32s to 35s; white, 36s to 38s; boilers, 39s to 43s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 47s to 53s; Suffolk, 39s to 41s. Stockport and Yorkshire, 37s to 39s, per 280 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, —s to —s; Dantz, red, 54s to 62s; white, 58s to 65s. In Bond.—Barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; ditto, feed, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 29s to 30s; Baltic, 29s to —s, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Both red and white clover seed continue in steady request at full prices. In all other kinds of seeds, as well as cakes, exceedingly little is doing. Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 57s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 44s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 43s to 46s. Hempseed, 34s to 36s per cwt. Coriander, 11s to 15s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 10s to 14s; white ditto 10s to 12s. Tares, 7s 9d to 8s 3d per bushel. English Rapeseed, 12s to 13s, per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 110s to 120s; ditto, foreign, 107s to 108s per cwt. Rapeseed cakes, 25s to 28s per ton. Canary, 45s to 48s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 45s to 50s; extra, 52s to 55s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, up to 68s. Foreign, red, 40s to 48s; extra, 50s; white, 60s to 62s; extra 75s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 8½d to 9d; of household ditto, 6½d to 7d per 4 lb loaf. Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 55s 9d; barley, 30s 7d; oats, 22s 6d; rye, 33s 7d; beans, 34s 10d; peas, 34s 2d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 54s 11d; barley, 29s 10d; oats, 21s 11d; rye, 33s 9d; beans, 34s 9d; peas, 34s 6d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 18s 0d; barley, 9s; oats, 6s; rye, 9s 6d; beans, 8s 6d; peas, 8s 6d.

Tea.—Privately, a steady demand has prevailed for most kinds of tea, and prices have been well supported. At auction, on Thursday, 4,320 packages were offered at public sale; but only a small quantity was disposed of, at barely previous quotations.

Sugar.—West India sugar has met a very slow inquiry this week, and prices have declined 6d per cwt. Several large parcels of Mauritius and Bengals have been submitted to public competition, and the rates have fallen 6d per cwt. Most other kinds of raw sugar are a slow inquiry. Refined goods are rather cheaper; brown lump selling at 63s to 63s 6d, and standard ditto, 63s 8d to 64s per cwt. English refined sugar, at 34s 6d.

Coffee.—West India moved off slowly, at late rates, but Mocha and Ceylon may be purchased on somewhat easier terms. All other kinds of coffee are very dull.

Rice.—Bengal is heavy, and may be purchased on somewhat easier terms. Cleaned rice steady, at full price.

Provisions.—Since our last report Irish butter has met a very slow inquiry, at a decline in the quotations of 1s per cwt. Prime Carlow and Clonmel, landed, 90s to 96s; and Cork and Waterford, 70s to 80s per cwt. On board, or for future delivery, next to nothing is doing. The supplies of foreign butter being on the increase, prices are not supported. The best Friesland may be quoted at 100s to 104s per cwt. English dairy, and rather lower. Doreet, 50s to 58s per firkin; and fresh, 12s to 15s per dozen. The sale for bacon is steady, at, in some instances, an advance in the quotations of from 1s to 2s per cwt. Prime small Waterford, landed, 45s to 48s; and heavy, 44s to 45s per cwt. For forward delivery a steady trade is doing, at 47s to 48s, for prime standard Waterford; and 44s to 45s for heavy. Bale and three middle firm, at 46s to 47s for the former, and 45s to 47s for the latter. Irish hams steady, at full prices. In all other kinds, the supply of which is tolerably good, exceedingly little is doing, and the quotations are with difficulty supported.

Tallow.—Fine parcels of tallow still command a steady sale, at full prices. In all other kinds, the supply of which is tolerably good, exceedingly little is doing, and the quotations are with difficulty supported.

Wool.—English wool is very dull, and somewhat lower; while foreign and colonial qualities command very little attention.

Potatoes.—The arrivals of potatoes exceeding the wants of the dealers, the trade is very dull, and prices are still dropping.

Smithfield (Friday).—For the time of year the supply of beasts on sale here to-day was moderately extensive, owing to which the beef trade ruled dull, and Monday's prices were with difficulty supported. There were in the market 300 Scotch from Scotland, and 50 beasts, together with 40 sheep, from Holland. The number of sheep was small, hence the mutton trade was firm, and previous rates were steadily maintained. This being the great lamb market the supply of the destruction of stock was good, though not equal to that at some previous corresponding periods of the year. The trade was brisk, at an advance in the currencies of from 6d to 1s per 8 lbs. From the Isle of Wight 233 lambs came to hand. Calves moved off steadily, at an improvement of 2d per 8 lbs. In pigs and mitch cows very little was doing.

Per 8lb. to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime Scotch, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; prime 2s 6d to 2s 8d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; second quality ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; large coarse calves, 4s 6d to 5s 0d; prime small ditto, 5s 2d to 5s 6d; large hogs, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 0d to 5s 0d; lambs, 6s 0d to 8s 0d. Suckling calves, 18s to 20s; and quarter old store pigs, 10s to 20s. Beans, 60d; cows, 12d; sheep and lambs, 450d; calves, 170d; pigs, 26s.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—Lambs sold steadily, at higher rates. Otherwise, the demand was in a sluggish state.

Per 8lb. by the carcass.—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; veal, 4s 6d to 5s 4d; small pork, 4s 6d to 5s 2d; lamb, 6s 2d to 8s 2d.

* * * This being a holiday, there was no business transacted at Mark-lane, or in the Borough.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English Market has exhibited considerable depression during the week. The state of the Revenue, and the general stagnation of all description of commercial affairs, begin to excite apprehensions of a gloomy character. A large provincial failure was announced on Wednesday, which is only one added to those which have so rapidly followed each other, and will doubtless bring more in its train. The dividends were in course of payment on Wednesday, but did not produce the customary advance in prices. Consols opened on Monday at 96½ to 97, and have scarcely varied, closing at that price for money and time. Exchequer Bills have slightly rallied, closing at 24 to 28. Bank Stock advanced a turn on Thursday, quoting 20½ ex div New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents are 97; Reduced, 95½ to 96; India, 26½; India Bonds, 25.

The Foreign Market has been nearly inanimate, and business confined to the most limited transactions. Brazilian closed on Monday at 80½; the present quotation is 80½. Danish has been, and remains about 87½. Mexican, on Monday, was 32; at which price it remains. Spanish Five per Cents have fluctuated between 2½ and 24½. The latter depressed price is the result of the intrigues discovered by Narvaez against his proposed Ministry, coupled with the probability of a general insurrection. The Three per Cents close at 36½ for account Portuguese Five per Cents are 81; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 59½; Four per Cent. Certificates, 92½, ex dividend.

There has been no improvement in the Share Market, notwithstanding the intentions of Government to interfere in favour of winding up such Companies as afford good evidence of the majority of the scrip holders being disinclined to

proceed. A mass of valuable suggestions are in progress of arrangement, to assist the Board of Trade in deciding firmly, but fairly, upon what principle the bill had better be framed. Until this is known, no great alteration in any description of Railway Shares can be anticipated. In the meantime, heavy sales, on account of the provincial markets, continue to depress things here, as the following list of closing prices will demonstrate:—Bristol and Exeter, New, 9; Caledonian, 7½; Ditto, Half Shares, 1½; Ditto, Extension, 1½; Chester and Holyhead, 17½; Chester and Manchester, 1½; ditto; Cornwall and Central Devon, 1½; Direct Manchester (Rastrick's), 3½; Direct Northern, 1½; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 4; Dublin and Galway, 1½; Eastern Counties, 21½; Ditto New, 5½; Ditto, Perpet, 5 per Cent. —; Ditto York Extension, 1; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 72; Goole, Doncaster, and Sheffield, &c., 4½; Grand Union (Nottingham and Lynn), 4; Great North of England, 210; Great Western Quarter Shares, 16½; Ditto, Fifths, 34; Guildford, Fareham, and Portsmouth, 4½; Hull and Selby, 101; Ditto, Half Shares, 24; Leicester and Bedford, 6½; ditto; Liverpool and Leeds Direct, 24; London and Birmingham, 22½; Ditto, Thirds, 61½; Ditto, Quarters, 28; London and Brighton, 62½; Ditto, Fifth, 27½; London and Croydon, 21½; London and South-Western, 76½; Ditto New, 20½; London and York, 14; London, Warwick, and Kidderminster, 14; London, Salisbury, and Yeovil 1; Londonderry and Coleraine, 4; Lynn and Ely, 7; Manchester and Leeds, 120; Ditto Half Shares, 54½; Ditto, Quarters, 9; Manchester and Birmingham, 75½; Ditto Quarter Shares (B), 9; Ditto, Quarter Shares (C), 7; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 4½; Midland, 143½; Ditto, Fifths, 1½; Ditto, New, 29; Midland Great Western (Irish), 24; Newcastle and Darlington Junction, 43½; Ditto, New, 7½; Newcastle and Berwick, 17½; Newark, Sheffield, and Boston, 1½; North British, 24½; Ditto, Half Shares, 8; Ditto, Carlisle Extension, 1½; Northern and Eastern, 67; Ditto Scrip (issued at 5 dits.), 55; North Kent and Direct Dover, 1½; North Staffordshire, 2 pm.; Norwich and Brandon, New, 7; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 8½; Perth and Inverness, 1½; Portsmouth Direct, 1½; Rugby and Huntingdon, 1; Scottish Central, 13½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 1½; Shrewsbury & Hereford, 1½; South Eastern and Dover, 35; Do, New (iss. at £32), 15½; Do, New (issued at £36 8d.), 94; Staines and Richmond, 4; South Wales, 1; Welsh Midland, 1; West Riding Union, 1½; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 2; Yarmouth and Norwich, 24½; York and Lancaster, 1½; York and North Midland, —; York and North Midland, Scarborough Branch, 46; Ditto, Extension, 31½; Dutch Rhens, 5½; East India, 4; Great North of France Constituted, 15; Louvain and Jemeppe, 1½; Luxembourg, 1½; Namur and Liege, 1½; Orleans and Vierzon, 16½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 10½; Paris and Strasburg Constituted, 5½; Rouen and Havre, 29.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Yesterday, being Good Friday, a strict holiday was kept at all the public offices in the City. The principal dealers in the several Markets will, most probably, not be present before Wednesday.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7.

WHITEHALL, APRIL 7.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Viscount of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Sir Henry Hardinge, Knight Grand Cross of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and Governor-General of India, and before all the principal Courts of Europe. Hours, from Half-past Twelve to Two; Half-past Three to Five; and Half-past Seven to Nine o'clock. Admission, 1s; Children Half-price. After Nine o'clock, he appears at the Lyceum Theatre.

NOTICE.—Mr. HOWITT having become one of the Proprietors of the PEOPLE'S JOURNAL, both himself and Mrs. Howitt will use every exertion to aid the Editor in placing the work along its first publications of the day for beauty of appearance, excellence of editorial design and engraving, variety of information, and entertainment, earnest enunciation of great principles, and for a genial and generous tone of criticism.—PEOPLE'S JOURNAL Office, 69, Fleet-street.

In a few days, in One Volume, Imperial 8vo., price 10s. 6d., A SECOND VOLUME of "MODERN PAINTERS;" TREATING OF THE THEORETIC AND IMAGINATIVE FACULTIES. By JAMES H. ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

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NOW READY. PASS ON ARTIFICIAL TEETH, &c.; their importance in the Prevention and cure of Dyspepsia, with rules for their proper adaptation; intended as a GUIDE to persons suffering from Loss of Teeth. By HORATIO PASS, Surgeon-Dentist. "A very comprehensive, practical, and useful little book. Many of the remarks and cases in it are worthy of being read and regarded."—Medical Times.

London: CHURCHILL, and of the Author, 12, New Burlington-street, Regent-street.

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RELIEF, 209, REGENT-STREET.—The Public is respectfully informed that the above Exhibition is now OPEN. Models of the MODELS OF FRUIT, BIRDS, FISH, &c. These Exhibitions have already attracted much attention on the Continent, and the intrinsic beauty of the colours and grouping as from their overcoming the most difficult question in art—viz., the combining distant perspective on a flat surface with a foreground modelled in relief, preserving, at the same time, unity of composition.—Admission, 1s.; which will also admit to the MUSEUM OF PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY, containing upwards of One Thousand Models, Cast from and Coloured after Nature, comprising every part of the Human Frame in every state of Disease.—Admission, 1s.; which will also admit to the Gallery of Tableaux. Open from Ten till Six.

209, REGENT-STREET.

C. J. Selwyn, Esq., was appointed umpire, and it would be difficult to find a more competent one.

The start was fine. Mr. E. Searle had no sooner signalled than the oars were in the water at the same instant, but the Oxonians peeped in front of the other for a few yards, and then came the "tug of war:" within a minute of the start they were parallel. As they neared Hammersmith-bridge, the Cantabs had about half a length (not clear) of their adversaries; and at the bridge the Oxford stem was, we should say, up to their No. 5. The acclamations of the admiring crowd brought a spirit into both; but Oxford continued long and well at it; so well, indeed, that at the Crab Tree they were again level; or if not absolutely level, the Cambridge nose only just showed ahead. The crews suddenly rowed as though three miles in fifteen minutes had been nothing to them, and they had begun afresh. The expiring snort, great as it was, was not of long duration.



THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE.

gradually and evenly, but at the same rattling speed as before, the Cambridge crew left their opponents, and went in three lengths ahead.

Our Illustration shows this most animated scene; with the anxious spectators at Putney.

The distance, four miles and about two-thirds of a furlong, was rowed by the winners in a very beautiful outrigger, built by the Messrs. Searle, in twenty-one minutes five seconds.

ROMAN VILLA DISCOVERED NEAR OXFORD.

The last published Number of the *Archæological Journal* (8) contains a very interesting Notice of the discovery of a Roman Villa, at Wheatley, near

rally, in the excellent Number (8) of the Society's Journal; but especially in this discovery of the Roman Villa near Oxford; corrective of the first account, copious in its details, and most satisfactorily illustrated with clever engravings.

We rejoice at this valuable contribution to our Anglo-Roman history; and we trust that this and similar illustrations of our early civilisation will not fail to impress upon the Directors of what is somewhat anomalously termed "the British Museum," the necessity of providing a department for the reception of *British Antiquities*; in which, by the way, our great national Museum is singularly deficient. Rich, almost beyond comparison, in the art-treasures of Egypt, Greece, and Rome, we in vain seek in its saloons such an assemblage of objects as shall educate the public eye in the artistic progression of this great country, or shall show its advancement in art—from the rude Celtic heap of stones to the classical combinations of the exhaustless genius of Sir Christopher Wren. "The architecture of a people," says a popular writer, "is an important part of their history. It is the external and enduring form of their public life; it is an index of the state of knowledge and social progress."

If the above augmentation of the "British Museum" be carried out, it will be one of the good results of the formation of the *Archæological Institute*, and similar Associations, which, by encouraging antiquarian pursuits amongst those accustomed to a life of leisure, has caused them better to appreciate the good policy of extending to the people these scenes of recreative intellectuality.

Returning to the *Journal*, we find that the first indications of a Roman Villa having been discovered in a field called Castle Hill, between Wheatley and Cuddesdon, near Oxford, Dr. Bromet proceeded thither on the 31st of October last, accompanied by Mr. J. H. Parker, of Oxford; with a draughtsman, to investigate the remains. We quote a portion of his results:—

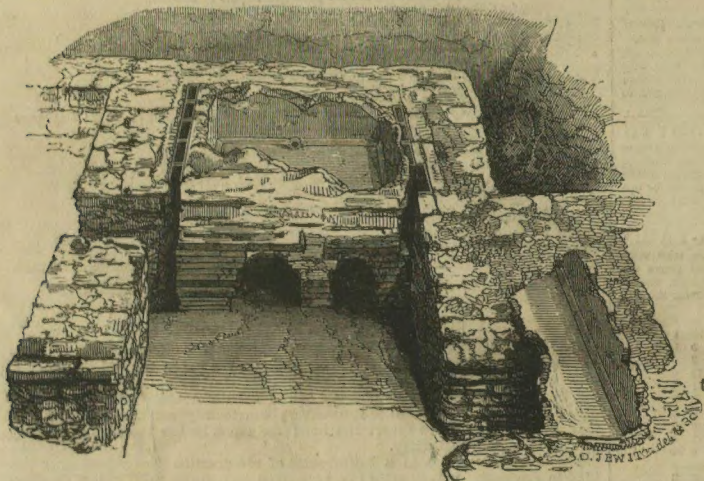
"Having first laid bare some rough walling, 2 feet thick, which enclosed a quadrangular space, measuring internally 14 feet by 12, they, by careful digging, exposed the inner face of the western wall, where, at a depth of 2 feet from the surface, they arrived at an ovolo base moulding, and a plaster floor $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches thick, composed of lime, sand, and broken brick. It was situated over the entrance to a furnace from the prefurnium described hereafter.

On clearing away the earth in the north-east angle, they found that this floor had been laid on solid flat tiles 2 ft. square by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, the whole being supported by uniform and regularly disposed pillars, about 1 foot 10 inches high, built up of flat tiles 7 inches square by $\frac{1}{2}$ thick, set in beds of mortar $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch thick—the lowest, or plinth tiles, being about 11 inches square, and laid on a natural bed of yellow sand. These pillars were distant from each other about 16 or 18 inches, but the upper portions of the intervals were filled with earth, and the lower part with a stratum, about 6 inches thick, of soot and ashes, lying on the sand-bed before mentioned, under which they feared to dig, lest they might in-

jure the stability of the pillars. Here and there, among the earth between these pillars (earth which had probably been laid there soon after the demolition of the villa), were found fragments of coarse pottery, and pieces of stucco, painted red, yellow, green, and black, but not sufficiently large to show their patterns. The greater number of the lines on the stucco are straight, the others are curved and waved.

"The fire-place which was used for heating this hypocaust is an opening from the prefurnium through the western wall, about 3 feet high, built of brick, and covered with large 2 feet square tiles like those before noticed, placed on different levels, the highest being outermost. Under this cover, were found coarse ashes and many bits of charred wood.

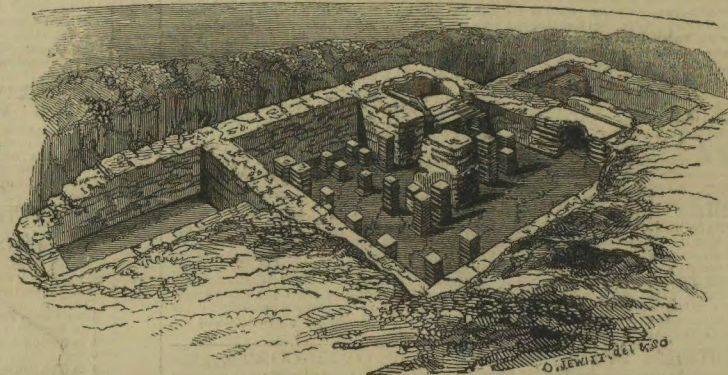
"Adjoining to the south-eastern part of the caldarium (the chamber above the



ROMAN VILLA: CISTERN FOR BATH.

Oxford, a short time since. We are aware that the circumstance has already been recorded in the newspapers; but, we believe the present to be the first accredited professional, or rather antiquarian account, of this valuable illustration of the Roman colonization of Britain.

The *Archæological Journal*, it may be as well to state, is published quarterly, under the direction of the Central Committee of the *Archæological Institute* of Great Britain and Ireland, for the encouragement and prosecution of Researches into the Arts and Monuments of the Early and Middle Ages; and, if proof were wanting of the well-directed energies of the Association, we might find it, gene-



REMAINS OF A ROMAN VILLA, NEAR OXFORD.

hypocaust), but lower than its floor, is a rectangular enclosure, 8 feet by 4, which was, no doubt, a bath, its waste-water gutter still remaining in the eastern wall. This gutter was formed of two concave tiles, one within the other, set firmly in cement, so as to render it efficient.

"About 116 feet further north, they uncovered the south-western angle of another portion of the villa; but nothing was found there except a few fragments of fine pottery, and the foundations of other walls. Several tiles of various forms were likewise found. Remains of instruments and nails of iron, and several bones of oxen, deer, sheep, and hogs, were also found, with the shells of common garden-snails, *helix aspersa*, which were probably eaten, like the *helix pomatia*; and oyster-shells, like those found at many Roman stations in the centre of England, e.g., in a Roman camp near Northampton, and a Roman station at Aldworth, near Wallingford.

"In the space between the hypocaust and another room, since discovered, 29 feet north of it, another stratum of 'sooty matter' was found, at the same depth, as in the hypocaust, resting upon the 'natural sand bed,' whence we infer that the villa was destroyed by fire.

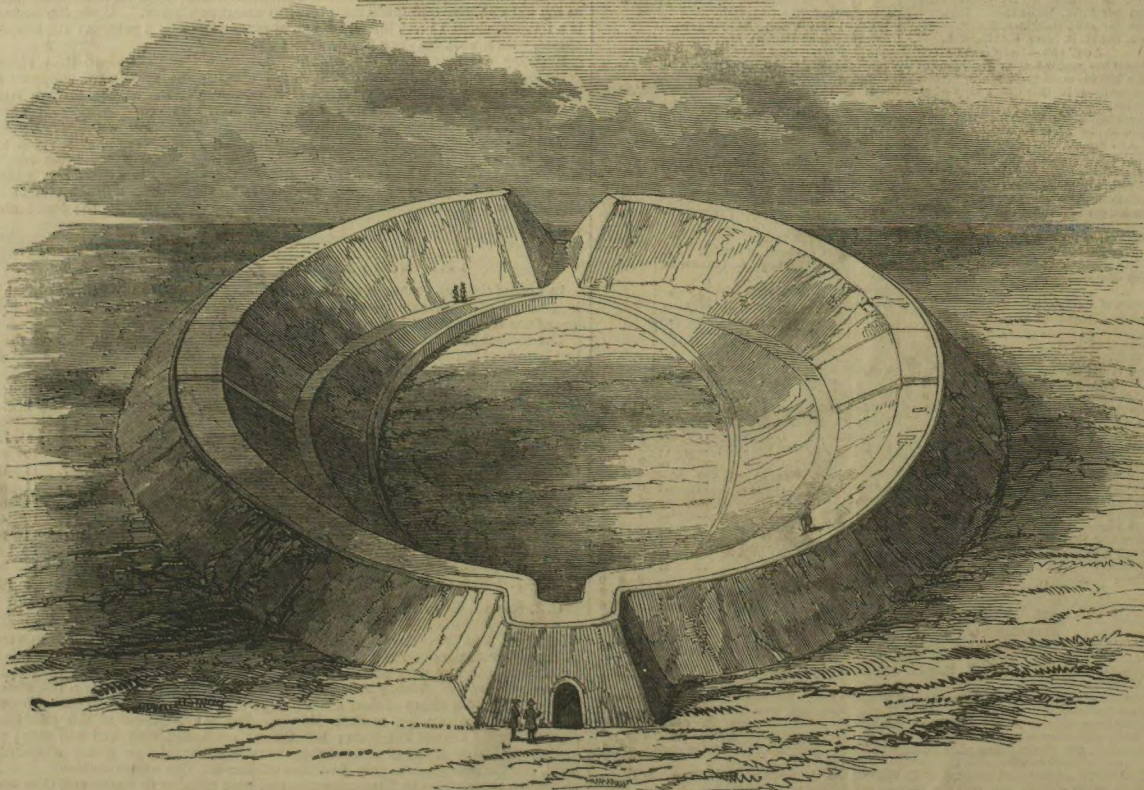
"The excavations were continued by the Bishop of Oxford, with Dr. Buckland and Mr. Parker, on a subsequent day, when a cistern or boiler (measuring 4½ feet by 2½) was found over the south-west angle of the hypocaust. This boiler or cistern had the lower part of its floor and some height of the sides perfect, with the same moulding at the angle as the one first discovered. It was lined inside with fine stucco or plaster, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, and outside this were 2 inches of mortar. It rested on large tiles, like those before mentioned, supported by pillars of smaller tiles, similar to those before described, but not at such regular intervals. Further heat from the furnace was communicated to this boiler by rows of vertical flue-tiles or pipes, behind the stucco of its sides: these are quadrangular, and measure 8 inches by 3½; they are smooth and blackened with soot in the inside, but scored on the outside to make them adhere to the mortar. Many of these are entire, and remain *in situ*. On the south side a leaden pipe, quite perfect, passes from the bottom of this cistern, through the outer wall. This pipe probably conducted the hot water to the bath at the east end of the caldarium. The boiler had its stucco lining more perfect than the bath at the south-east end of the hypocaust."

We are happy to learn that the remains have been protected by a building. The site of the Villa is about 10 furlongs from the Roman road between *Ælia Castra* (Bicester) and *Dorocina* (Dorchester). The bath and hypocaust show it to have been a luxurious mansion, which was, probably, burnt on the retreat of the Romans. Among the fragments of pottery and tiles, Dr. Buckland recognised several pieces of black cellular lava, containing, in some of its cells, small crystals of the blue mineral *Hawine*: these must have come from the mill-stone quarries near Andernach, from which large mill-stones are now sent to England and all parts of the world; and from whence, also, the Romans might have brought their mill-stones (probably hand-mills) to the villa at Wheatley.

We have left ourselves but little space to speak of the other articles in the *Journal*: the proceedings of the Committee form a very attractive report. The number throughout is most profusely illustrated with wood-cuts, alike distinguished by their spirit and fidelity; and its production is as honourable to the Committee of the Institute as it must prove satisfactory to the subscribers.

THE VESICA PISCIS OF THE EARLY CHRISTIANS.—Professor Cockerell, in a lecture recently delivered at the Royal Academy, gave it as his opinion that the origin of the Vesica Piscis is greatly misunderstood, and that it was invented solely for the geometrical purpose of erecting a perpendicular upon a straight line. Although this reasoning taken *per se* may appear plausible, it is at variance with a great amount of argument on the other side. The occurrence of the form as a symbol in the earliest ages of the church, its constant recurrence in places where it had evidently a symbolic meaning, and a want of accordance in the motive and use of the Vesica, enclosing the figure, and that which was drawn at the feet, lead us to retain the old opinion, viz., that the fish was the ancient symbol of Christ, and that the letters of its Greek name were those which were afterwards abbreviated to I. H. S.—*The Builder*.

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ROMAN AMPHITHEATRE, NEAR DORCHESTER.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)